

FORESTRY

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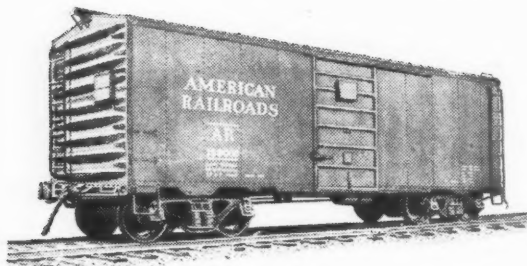
AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

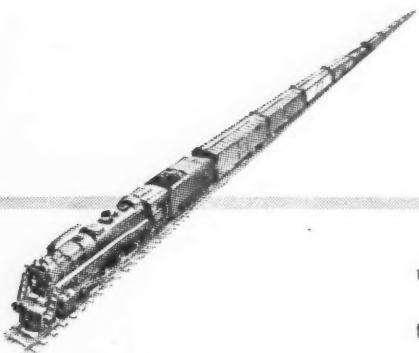
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FARM PLAN
STILL WITH US

• WATERSHED VALUES
• PUBLIC RELATIONS
• NO DEPRESSION



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Letters To The Editor

TARIFF QUESTION—The Smoot-Hawley tariff act of 1930 was supposed to help the farmer and rancher. It did raise rates on beef and hides. It raised the rates almost twice as much on most manufactured articles that the rancher had to buy. The tariff is no longer just an economic problem. It has become so bound up in international politics and foreign affairs that the State Department must have some say about it.

The Smoot-Hawley act was passed in 1930; the Reciprocal Trade act late in 1934. Compare the years of the Smoot-Hawley act (1930-34) and the peace years of the Trade Agreement act (1935-39); leave out the war period—as you say, that is not normal. In not one of the former years were cattle prices as high as in the later years. I know when I made money and when I didn't. When I start losing under the present tariff policy I will consider some of your arguments.—Charles A. Willard, Lewis and Clark County, Mont.

(The era of government spending plus a war has brought prosperity to many following a depression. But the day of reckoning must come. In our stand for a tariff we are thinking of the future.—ED.)

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT—Just a few lines regarding conditions in this locality. We have had a late, cold spring but have quite a little moisture as we have had several wet snows. Cattle losses were light here from the Jan. 2-5 blizzard, but there are a lot of thin cattle, though they're going to make it. O. K. Calf losses from the April blizzard will run about 5 per cent, so the calf crop as a whole may run as low as 60 to 75 per cent and there may be a lot of dry fat cows this fall. The grass is late and the hay stacks are nearly all fed up, but they are feeding lots of cake.—Joe C. Orr, Garden City, Nebr.

THINGS TO BE GRATEFUL FOR—Seems nice to have had a few days of warm sunshine again after weeks and months of unusual cold. However, we are thankful that we have not had snow enough to stop us from feeding any place on the ranch with trucks without chains, so far. The cattle look fine and I have not heard of any losses around here. We had several calves come in 20 to 34 degrees below zero outside; and though they were minus a few ears for tattooing, they are 100 per cent alive. Another blessing: We have had no wind this winter.—Carl Dunrud, Park County, Wyo.

MEMORIES SHARED—I enjoyed the article, "In Memoriam," as my husband was a cowboy for a good many years and I, too, have many happy recollections.

(Continued on Page 4)

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May, 1949



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tions of the long bygone days. I have a book of cowboy lyrics written by Robert V. Carr given as one of the prizes at a Rapid City stock meeting, as a rodeo was then called. These are typical of the early days (1908).—Mrs. Vesta Stevenson, Crook County, Wyo.

'IN MEMORIAM' AUTHOR GOT STUCK TOO!—I am just finishing my fourth month (Mar. 28) of being snowed in and I live only a little over a mile from U. S. 10.—T. J. Kerttula, Powell County, Mont.

FIGURES LOW—On Page 45 of your February issue, you quote Mr. E. R. Jackman, extension farm crops specialist at Oregon State College, as saying that there has been a reduction in the numbers of cattle grazing on the national forests since 1918 (to 1945) of from 10,755,589 head to 5,186,590 head, which "means a reduction of at least 200,000,000 pounds of meat yearly." If you have quoted Mr. Jackman correctly, don't you think that he is just a little conservative in his estimate of (Continued on Page 39)

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The Lookout

Sidelights and comments on the livestock news of the day.

TAX BURDEN

Remember the Boston Tea Party! The issue then was "taxation without representation." It now appears that even when there is representation for the people overburdensome taxation can have rather drastic results politically. Witness the recent municipal election in England where the Conservatives for the first time since the Labor government came into power made substantial gains. The reason given: the budget for the next year had just been announced and it showed that there was to be no relaxation of the tremendous spending and the heavy taxation it necessitated, and that there was to be a continuation of the austerity program.

With every government agency from the local school board and county government to the top of the United States seeking new ways to raise more tax money, our politicians better begin to think about easing up the burden. Dwindling income and higher taxes can perform in teamwork only for a very short time.

FARM PROBLEM

The Brannan program makes a three-sided problem out of the farm support enigma: whether to extend the present program which will die on Dec. 31, whether to let it die and have the Aiken 60 to 90 per cent of parity law stay on the books, or whether to take on the proposed program which would do away with the percentage of parity support and use instead an income support basis.

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

Some thoughtful people are withholding comment on the new program for subsidy for farmers and low cost food for consumers until the plan can be studied fully. It would be better to think about present blessings and how we can hold to the path of freedom.

The plan looks good perhaps on the face of it. People ask how much it will cost, and they haven't been told. Nobody knows. Whatever it might cost, the people themselves will have to pay. The most im-

portant question is: How much interference with people's lives will it involve.

In the present prosperity there is no need for these elaborate plans to put more money in everybody's pocket. People are happiest when the government leaves them alone, but the extra money entices them to turn over their affairs to the government. The farther government planning goes the more complex it becomes and the more authority the government needs.

We should keep in mind the grim record of too much government planning. Look at Germany, Italy and Russia. All history records not even one happy period of sustained government planning.

WE OFFER A PLAN

If this is the day for new farm plans, how about this one:

Preamble: Admitted that before the days of the AAA farming was quite a gamble and surpluses quite a problem. Something should be done to stabilize the industry. Historically, our major effort has been to increase production. Less attention has been paid to marketing, processing, distribution, new uses.

The Plan: Instead of spending money on enticing price supports, let the government study the marketing and consuming angles, let it refine, say, its market news service to the point of furnishing farmers with reliable estimates of needs for this crop and that, even suggesting at the county level perhaps what would be a paying crop to plant.

The Result: It would save taxpayers all these farm payments. The individual would decide what to plant on his own farm. Suppose he paid no attention to the information the government gave out and turned up with a surplus. Wouldn't the farmer be inclined to pay a little more attention to the information the following year? If the news service were developed into an honest, fairly reliable forecast, the farmer, we think, would be glad to have it and to fit his production plan into it, for that would certainly be to his benefit. It would lead us back to self reliance.

AT THE GRASS ROOTS

The Kern County Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association at Bakersfield, Calif., has organized,

with M. A. Weatherwax as chairman, a public relations committee. This is probably the first public relations committee set up at the county level, and we think it is a fine idea. The county committees could help state and national committees and there is plenty of information about the industry that needs spreading at the local level as well as state-wide or nationally. In fact, a local committee may in some cases have a more pointed story to tell than either of the other two, because in county upon county cattle are by far the outstanding industry, and it isn't always that everyone in town knows it. So more power to the local committees. If you want to organize a public relations committee and need any suggestions or help, write to national headquarters: F. H. Sinclair, Public Relations Adviser, Press Bldg., Sheridan, Wyo.

BASE FOR DEMOCRACY

"The great virtue of democratic government lies more in what it cannot do than what it does."—Quigg Newton, Mayor of Denver.

TOO LATE

A little item in another part of the magazine mentions a bill designed to straighten out the fats and oils situation. This situation (in which fats and oils prices are clear out of line with beef prices and to that extent exert a pressure on the carcass price) resulted at least partly from restrictions in exports at a time when the product could have been sold—and when the ban was finally (recently) lifted it was too late.

Fat Chance for a Garden



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Proposed Farm Program

THE NEW FARM PROGRAM proposed to the Congress by Secretary Brannan recently suggests a comparatively new field of operations which if extended all along the line of the whole list of agricultural commodities as is suggested ultimately might be done could impose a staggering burden on the federal treasury. The method of direct subsidy payments to agricultural producers had a limited try-out during the days of OPA. The proposal now is to make it the principal method of support for agricultural commodities.

On the face of it the announced purpose to maintain farm income at reasonable levels and at the same time to insure to the consumer the benefit of the lowest prices the market place affords on a strictly supply and demand basis is designed to command the support of both groups, consumers and producers. Like every Utopian dream, however, there is a catch in it. The federal government which is to step into the gap between what the consumer pays and what the agricultural producer receives is not a creator of wealth. Practically its only source of revenue is through taxation and all of the people contribute either directly or indirectly to the enormous cost of our federal government today. The amount of the subsidies paid plus a substantial amount for administrative cost will be the price that the taxpayer will have to pay in the shape of adding to the already tremendous cost of government.

If this country is to continue to lead the world in production, standards of living, wage levels and in the enjoyment by the rank and file of its people of comforts and even luxuries that no people in the world have ever had in such profusion before, then we must stop the steady trend of placing more and more people on the federal payrolls so that they become tax spenders instead of revenue producers.

The one sure thing about the proposed farm program is that it would cost a lot of money and add tremendously to the annual federal budget and eventually to the already huge federal deficit. Citizens in every walk of life should take a second look at it before urging its adoption.

attacking the livestock industry and making misrepresentation of the actual conditions on most of the forest ranges. They have supplied most of the ammunition and practically all the pictures which have been used by sensational writers in the last two or three years to depict the supposedly ruined condition of the forest ranges.

GRASS IS A CROP—HARVEST IT WELL

Reorganization

FOR WEEKS PAST there has been much in the news about the numerous plans recommended by the Hoover Commission for the reorganization of the executive branch of the federal government. All will agree that such a reorganization is long overdue and those people who have unquestioning faith in the work of the Hoover Commission and in the recommendations of the President partially based at least on the Hoover Commission reports insist that there should be no check or restraint upon the immediate adoption of every plan submitted to the Congress by the President.

We question the wisdom of such hasty action. What more important business is there before the Congress today than this reorganization of the executive department? The first requirement is that the President should have some authority to implement the business of reorganization. Just how far the Congress should go in surrendering its power to the President in connection therewith is now at issue. The administration bill passed by the House would require that any plan submitted to the Congress would become effective within 60 days if not disapproved within that time by both Houses of Congress. The Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures in considering this bill amended it to require that a reorganization plan could not go into effect if disapproved by either house within the 60-day period.

We think this amendment is wise. Certainly both Houses of Congress should pass favorably upon any important change in our federal setup just as both Houses must pass any bill before it can be enacted into law. Under the administration proposal as passed by the House any reorganization plan can become effective with the approval of only one House of Congress and the record of the

81st Congress to date shows that the House is rather inclined to accept any proposals submitted by the President. Therefore, unless the Senate amendment prevails, in effect the Senate itself would have no voice in the reorganization of the executive branch.

We believe that a great deal of good can be accomplished by reorganization and consolidation of the many sprawling agencies that have grown up in the past 60 years and more particularly the last 30 years, but we think both Houses ought to have a look at the plan proposed and some say in the matter rather than surrender their power almost completely to the Executive. If we are to continue to have a government of law rather than a government of men it is essential that the Congress retain its full constitutional powers. Certainly in peacetime there is no need for the surrender of these powers.

Forest Service Appropriations

THE SUB COMMITTEE of the House Appropriations Committee in reporting the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949, made some rather sharp criticisms of the Forest Service management of its properties and at the same time some entirely unwarranted statements as to the overgrazed conditions on the national forests.

It takes only one guess to determine the source of these statements. It is our understanding that a representative of this subcommittee made some personal investigation in the West last summer. So far as we know he did not contact any livestock producers but as is usually the case in these self-conducted forest tours all the information secured came from officials of the Forest Service. It is nothing new to have them constantly

attacking the livestock industry and making misrepresentation of the actual conditions on most of the forest ranges. They have supplied most of the ammunition and practically all the pictures which have been used by sensational writers in the last two or three years to depict the supposedly ruined condition of the forest ranges.

It is rather interesting to note in this particular case that they overplayed their hand a bit and as a result drew some criticism for themselves and a considerable reduction in the amount of the appropriation itself. The same thing happened to the Bureau of Land Management a few years ago when its representatives made unwise and unsubstantiated statements before a similar subcommittee and it has taken several years to begin to get the thing straightened out. It is to be hoped that the Forest Service will profit by this experience and will endeavor to present matters to the appropriation committee next year on a more factual and less sensational basis.

Calling the Vet

AN EDITORIAL IN THE JOURNAL of American Veterinary Medical Association says that educating clients will help eliminate encroachment upon the field of the veterinarian. It suggests that a "more thorough understanding (by the owner of animals) of the insidiousness of bacterial, parasitic and virus infections and a realization of the pathologic changes that follow" will do away with much of the delay in calling a veterinarian. This education will make for more cooperation between veterinarian and stockman, declares the editorial.

We agree, but may we go a step further and suggest that the veterinarian (Continued on Page 25)

Analysis of the Farm Program Proposed by Secretary Brannan

AN ANALYSIS of the proposed federal farm program submitted by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has been made by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National, and we brief it here for Producer readers:

The program is designed for family sized farms. It suggests that livestock be made a more important part of our agriculture but the implication of considerable liquidation in livestock numbers should not apply to beef cows and heifers two years old and over because they are only about 400,000 head short of the all-time peak. Instead of parity as a base (current percentage for 1949 is mostly 90 per cent), the program uses an income support standard, apparently with the aim of providing gross income of \$25,000. It says, "Production and price adjustment with a definite income objective must be the core of our united effort."

First priority commodities are corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, whole milk, eggs, chickens and meat animals—to be maintained not under full support price standard, which is not a ceiling. Other

commodities are to be supported also but available funds, ability to keep supplies in line with demand and other relevant factors are to be taken into account. Note that wool is not on the priority list.

For each major commodity, a quantity equivalent to one unit is established which times 1,800 is maximum for coverage of one or all crops on a farm. Unit for wheat is 7.77 bushels; corn, 10 bushels; hogs, .76 cwt.; beef cattle .86 cwt. or about 155 1,000-pound steers; lambs, .79 cwt.

Comparison of the new plan with 90 per cent of current parity:

	Proposed program	90% of parity	Support range present law
Cattle, cwt.	\$16.90	\$12.00	not over \$14.80
Hogs, cwt.	19.00	16.10	not over 16.60
Lambs, cwt.	18.40	13.00	not over 16.00
Wheat, bu.	1.88	1.95	1.85
Corn, bu.	1.46	1.42	1.35

Cost is not divulged but it is hard to believe it would be less than current program cost. Private estimates put it at from 5 to 15 billion dollars.

On storable commodities—about 25

per cent of production—present loans or purchase agreements would be used; on non-storables support would be by direct subsidy with possibility of commodity purchases.

Prices are to be allowed to seek their level, with subsidies starting when prices sink below income support standard. Significant is the example on milk: "If it is necessary to get milk to the area of 15 cents a quart at retail in order to have maximum consumption, and use production payments to assure farmers fair returns, I think both farmers and consumers will want to do it." If this sort of thing were extended to many other commodities the cost could be tremendous.

Farmers benefiting would observe minimum and sound soil conservation practices, comply with whatever programs are found necessary to curtail wasteful production or disorderly marketing—acreage allotments, marketing quotas, marketing agreements.

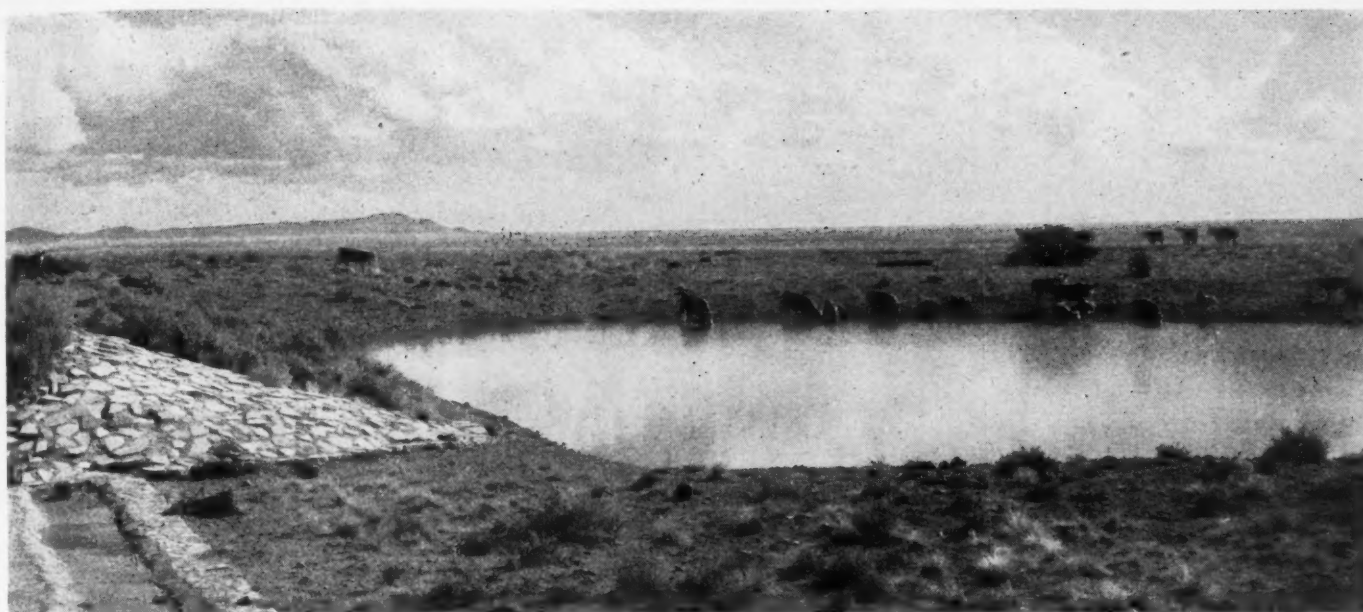
Admittedly the formula for support gives the cattle industry a pretty fair working base to start with.

It would appear that if the program were to become effective, when the price of beef cattle got down to the income support standard, with corn prices also fixed, the price which feeders could pay for stocker or feeder cattle would be automatically fixed, so to speak.

SWISS PASTORAL SCENE



Picture shows a beautiful spot near Murren in the Bernese Oberland. In the background rises the famous Alpine trio—Eiger, Monch and Jungfrau.



A flat watershed is just as important to the user as one standing on edge, and often pays bigger dividends on development and protection. Grazing District 3, near Nutt Peak, New Mexico.—Pictures by Bureau of Land Management.

WATERSHED VALUES

By KENNETH B. PLATT

Range Conservationist, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Ore.

THE wisdom of watershed protection, in principle, now is accepted by all. As in many another issue involving strong interests, however, the details of watershed protection, in actual practice, have brought forth many differences of opinion.

Much has been made of the controversy over details of regulations on grazing lands in national forests, and their relation to watershed values. It is not the purpose here to review this matter. Rather, it is the purpose to review certain fundamentals of watershed values which seem to have been muddled over in the scrimmage. The unique importance to the range stockman of some of these fundamentals justifies their presentation primarily to range industry readers.

We need, first of all, to pour some good clean spring water over the definition of a watershed. What is a watershed, anyway?

"Why, a watershed," you say, "is a national forest or a national park, or some other kind of reserve set up to protect its values for future generations. Anybody knows that!"

You've seen only one corner of it, brother! Pour on some more water and have another look. What do you see now?

"Oh, sure," you say, "I can see it now. Been so long since I got a good look, I'd forgotten. A watershed is *any* mountain area where a lot of snow accumulates in the winter and goes off

slow in the summer. We've got to take care of them or we won't have any irrigation water."

Pour on more water, brother! You're getting down to the real article, but you're still not all the way. Turn that definition over and wash it down good.

"Well, what d'you know? It's not half as big as it looked with all that mud on. Why, a watershed is any piece of land the water runs off of. That's why they call it a watershed. Doesn't have to be a mountain, or big, or a long way off, or reserved, or anything—just so it sheds water!"

Congratulations, brother! Now you know how Columbus felt!

WE could go on down the line that way, but it takes time. And I see you've got the idea anyhow, or you wouldn't still be reading. So let's go from there.

If a watershed is any piece of land that sheds water, why are some pieces important and others not, you ask? Why all the fuss about the ones that are in some kind of reserve, and never a word about the others? After all, the western range area covers over half the United States—nearly a billion acres from the Great Plains to the Pacific Coast—and only about 16 million acres of this is setup for watershed protection in national forests.

Let's take those questions one at a time. But first let's take a quick look at some of the prior developments in watershed management which influence our present thinking.

Watershed protection was one of the original articles of faith declared in the first great upsurge of conservation

sentiment around the turn of the century. At that time emphasis was placed upon the mountain areas of the West with the thought of protecting them from the sort of destructive use which already had left millions of acres of eroding and abandoned lands in the Atlantic States, and even then was polishing off the last of a once vast timber resource in the Lake States.

The move to place key western lands into national parks and forests was supported alike by leading elements of both East and West. In the West the rank and file of range livestock men using these areas recognized the need of watershed protection. In fact, many of the national forest areas of today are untimbered range lands of high watershed value which were petitioned into national forest administration by the stockmen then using them. Virtually all the national forest lands in Nevada, most of those in Utah, and all south of the Snake River and west of the Portneuf River in Idaho, are very limited in commercial saw timber, being natural grass-shrub areas with few or no trees.

WESTERNERS may well congratulate themselves as they view the

frequently recurrent flood debacles in older parts of the nation where protective measures began too late. Throughout the West the importance of our watershed lands, as watersheds, has grown with the years, as more lands have come under irrigation, more hydroelectric power developments have been installed, and increased industrial growth along main river channels has increased the values subject to flood damage. Range stockmen have benefited greatly,



This prime range watershed in the Vale Grazing District sends its extra water to the Owyhee Reservoir Vale Irrigation Project, Oregon—but keeps its soils at home.

not only through increased feed resources from irrigated lands, but through enlargement of markets, transportation, communication and other facilities to an extent which would have been impossible without the development of other industries based on assured water supplies.

Now, back to those questions. I'm glad you asked that first one the way you did, because most people would have asked it that same way. Why are some watersheds important and others not? My first answer is, there are no *unimportant* watersheds. Some more important than others, yes; but unimportant ones, no.

Watersheds in general have two reasons for importance as watersheds. First, they are important because the water they shed is needed elsewhere. Second, they are important because, if not properly managed, the water they shed may do damage both to them and elsewhere. Some are more important than others because of size, capacity, location, etc., but the same two basic values apply to both.

Now, as to that second question—why

all the fuss about the one-sixth of the western watershed area that is under protection in various reserves and none about the other five-sixths? You beat me to the punch there—I was going to ask *you* that one. In fact that's the main thing I want to talk about.

TO begin with, I think the above-mentioned fuss has been exaggerated out of all proportion. And with nearly everybody watching the scrap in the other fellow's back yard, some important things right at home are being missed.

One of these is the fact that every one of the 60 grazing districts established under the Taylor Grazing Act is set up for watershed protection. Grazing districts now cover about 142 million acres of public range lands, and are interspersed with about an equal amount of private and state range lands. The more than 20,000 stockmen using them have put big hunks of their own money into improvement of these public range lands over the years since districts first were established. Along with them the Division of Grazing of the Bureau of Land Management has

put in still bigger hunks of money, with emphasis upon water development, re-seeding, erosion control and fencing for better livestock management. At the same time, all hands have worked together at adjusting grazing use to the proper seasons, classes of stock and rates of stocking.

If that isn't watershed protection, what is? The answer is, of course, that it is watershed protection.

At the same time, and reaching even further back in many cases, the Soil Conservation Service, the former Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Indian Service and other agencies, and the range users working with them, have carried out similar large programs of range improvement and conservation. Combined, these programs have reached into every corner of the range area, and have involved virtually every range operator in the West.

I could quote a lot of statistics on the millions of dollars spent, the thousands of reservoirs built, the hundreds of thousands of acres successfully reseeded, etc., but these totals are not the important thing in our thought here. The important thing is that every range user is in the watershed protection business, whether he realizes it or not.

This fact is important not only to range users, but to the many other groups concerned with the well-being of the whole western watershed system. Those non-range people who are interested in wildlife and recreation will be heartened to know that virtually every water development on the range is an aid to game as well to livestock. Those concerned with the long-term good of large storage reservoirs can feel reassured over the silt-holding effects of improved grazing practices. Those concerned with restoration of our diminishing ground water reserves can say amen to every range water impoundment—whether a stock pond or in the form of added vegetative cover—that

(Continued on Page 28)

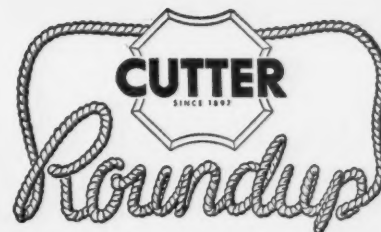


AFTER raiing in a broadcast seeding of crested wheatgrass—plenty of feed for livestock, cover for game, protection for soil. Carrying capacity, 1 acre per AUM.



BEFORE—Sagebrush and other unpalatable plants—dunes forming—carrying capacity, 15 acres per AUM. Crooked River Grazing District, Oregon.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



KRS — I'll bet most of you cowmen know what those three letters mean; a CUTTER product that has been used more and cussed more than a set of store teeth. About a year ago I cut loose with the following broadside at our kickapoo joy juice: "KRS stinks, stains, and sticks on cattle, on horses, on automobile upholstery, on jeans. It has an ingredient in it which corrodes the innards of any can we can find, and another which expands. Sometimes the cans give way all of a sudden, and the stinking stuff squirts all over."

"They have let loose on druggists' shelves, in druggists' windows, in veterinarians' automobiles, and in ranchers' back pockets — and does it stink! And do they yelp and send us stinking letters telling us that we stink! But nine times out of ten there is a P. S. on the letter. Please send me another can."

"We have threatened to take the blankety blank gunk off the market unless and until we can get ingredients that will do the work and still not corrode or expand, and they yelp even louder. Ranchers say — 'It's terrible, but nothing else we can put on a wound will kill screw worms, repel screw worm flies, stick 'till hell freezes over, and act as a healing agent besides.' They keep on buying it in spite of the fact that our 'Old Skunky' costs us and them more than anything else on the market."

Here's the latest dope — I know you'll be interested to learn that the top hands in research called me this week to tell me that they had licked the explosion problem in KRS. They have gentled Old Smelly down without breaking spirit or performance. So I'd like to hear from you ranchers; let me know what you think of the Improved KRS. Your letters will help decide whether the research group goes to the tallow works or gets fed heavy for the National Western.

See you next month...

Jim

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley 10, California

Replacement Cattle Prices Down But Expect Healthy Market This Summer

By H. W. FRENCH

GRAIN-FED STEERS PREDOMINATED around the market circuit but the percentage of choice was not very liberal. Buyers continued to discriminate against weight and only highly finished offerings above 1,300 pounds received much attention. Undoubtedly, during the next month buyers will be more discriminating and will show most activity on cattle below 1,150 pounds.

Night clubs and high-class restaurants are doing less business and this is the biggest source of demand for big roasts and heavy steaks. Dressed beef at retail has not been moving very freely and in New York only choice steer or heifer carcasses are bringing \$40.50 to \$42 at wholesale, averaging around \$20 below the high time last August.

Cattle trade was irregular all month and the shipping demand at most points has been uncertain and spasmodic. California and West Coast buyers, however, have been urgent buyers at Denver, usually taking 100 to 150 loads per week. Lack of moisture in California has retarded the grass and livestock is below normal flesh condition.

Farmers put 211,285,331 bushels of the 1948 corn crop under CCC loans and purchase agreements through February, 1949. Total for corn was increased about 63,000,000 bushels in February. Farmers in most areas have until June 30 to put corn under loan or purchase agreement.

Demand for feedstuffs and feed grains remains heavy. Farm disappearance of corn, oats and barley during the January-March quarter was about 100,000,000 bushels larger than the corresponding time last season and totaled 1,138 billion bushels. Stocks of these grains Apr. 1 were nearly twice as large as a year ago, totaling 2,466,000 bushels.

Total meats in storage on Apr. 1 amounted to 857,000,000 pounds, with beef 128,000,000 pounds, pork 581,000,000 pounds and other meats 148,000,000 pounds. Beef stocks were reduced 12,000,000 pounds during March while normally during this period stocks increase 4,000,000 pounds. Pork holdings, down 30,000,000 pounds since March 1, were above average Apr. 1 stocks by 66,000,000 pounds. Out movement of lard and rendered pork fat during March was 20,000,000 pounds, leaving 160,000,000 pounds on hand Apr. 1, compared with an average March to April change of an increase of 6,000,000 pounds.

Many of the signs are not very promising for the cattle feeder, yet the market does not seem to go down but is following somewhat the level predicted for the market some time ago. Many are still bullish on the June and July market when many are anticipating relatively short receipts, but this shortage may not develop as Corn Belt feeders have been making heavy replacements which should result in good supplies all summer.

Compared with a month earlier most of the beef steers at Chicago except choice over 1,050 pounds were little changed but the latter looked mostly 50 cents to \$1 lower. Most of the heifers advanced 25 to 50 cents, while beef cows were up 75 cents to \$1 although there was little change in canners and cutters which up to this month were costing as much or more "dead" than beef cows. Good bulls were mostly steady but medium kinds weakened and sausage bulls continued to outsell the fat bulls. Calves and vealers lost \$1 to \$2, a declining dressed veal market being responsible.

Many of the fed cattle grading high, good and low choice and costing from

May, 1949

\$1 to \$1.50 more than the under grades are actually costing less "on the hooks" because of the difference in dressing percentages. Each percentage point makes approximately 35 to 40 cents per cwt., liveweight, difference in cost.

Generally speaking, the medium to low good cattle are selling better than the higher grades and this is especially true of light steers and heifers although there has been some adjustment in canner and cutter prices in relation to better cows. Bulls have been showing less irregularity than any other class of cattle.

Osage and Blue Stem pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma were about 80 per cent leased by Apr. 1, and pasture feed prospects were very good. The supply of local and wintered-over cattle in the Blue Stem area is larger than a year ago, with about the same number in the Osage country. The in-movement from Texas and the Southwest is expected to be smaller this year.

Lease prices for these pastures are about the same as last year and are at record levels in the Osage section and slightly higher in the Blue Stem area for new record highs. Cow and steer leases in the Blue Stem country averaged about \$14.50 per head, and in the Osage \$12.50 per head, with young cattle averaging \$10.20 and \$9, respectively.

The in-movement of cattle for the 11 Corn Belt states during March totaled 125,929, or more than twice as many as a year earlier. Feeders evidently are

determined to feed their corn to livestock, preferably cattle, as the in-movement of feeder sheep and lambs is dwindling.

The number of cattle on feed for market on Apr. 1 in the 11 Corn Belt states was 23 per cent larger than a year earlier, and this increase amounted to 480,000 head. The western Corn Belt showed a larger increase than the eastern Corn Belt. Iowa reported 875,000 on feed, up 25 per cent, while Illinois with 390,000 showed 12 per cent increase, and Nebraska with 315,000 had a 31 per cent gain. The Apr. 1 number, however, was 8 per cent short of two years ago for the area.

Cattle feeders who reported the month in which they expect to market fed cattle said that only a slightly smaller percentage will be marketed before July 1. About 71 per cent of the cattle on feed Apr. 1 had been on feed over three months, or the highest proportion since 1944. Steers made up 71 per cent of those on feed, heifers 16 per cent and calves 12 per cent.

The movement of thin cattle from the Southwest is not so heavy as last year although some of these cattle are being delivered on earlier contracts. Moisture is not abundant in most areas and there are some dry spots, some sections of California needing rain badly to maintain the cattle and sheep on hand.

The demand at the market centers for stockers and feeders has not been very brisk and thin light yearlings

which usually are the most desirable at this season are a little too numerous to warrant a ready movement. Nevertheless, there are not many feeder buyers after fleshy cattle or anything above 900 pounds.

Many prospective feeder buyers are watching the fat cattle market closely and have not come to any conclusion about the future market. Consequently, they are not making replacements. Others are attempting to guess the class of cattle with the least "gamble" are taking that kind. This usually means that they are buying cattle which could be held over to the second season if the market took a severe drop.

Stocker and feeder prices at Chicago showed some weakness, the market as compared with a month ago closing steady to \$1 lower. Some choice 645- to 725-pound feeder steers cleared at \$25.50 to \$25.85 and good to choice 650-pound offerings went at \$24.85. Most of the medium to good light steers were secured at \$21 to \$24 but inferior 645-pound weights went as low as \$18. It took choice 635-pound heifers to make \$24.50.

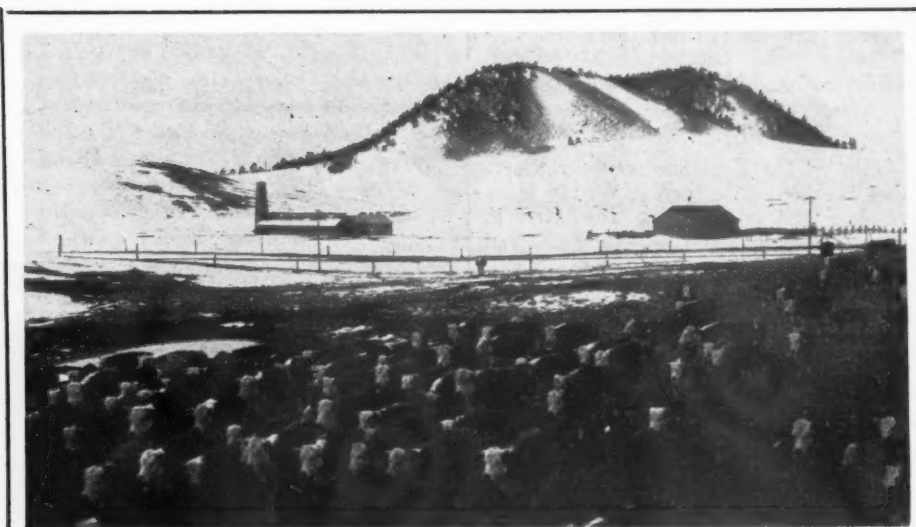
Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection during March was around 116,000 larger than a year earlier, with the calf slaughter up about 52,000 and the hog slaughter up 540,000 while the sheep and lamb slaughter was down 226,000. Undoubtedly the April slaughter will be up except for sheep and lambs as the market movement of cattle and hogs in April has been fairly liberal.

Hog prices hit the nearest level to support prices this year, late sales of good and choice butchers at Chicago being mostly around \$2 above the level at which support would be necessary. The support figure for the final week of April and the first two weeks of May is \$16.50 and the following three weeks it drops down to \$16.25 after which it works upward until in September when it reaches \$18.50.

The hog market broke sharply and often and recovery periods were of short duration. As prices go down, many look for the price range to narrow, although based on lard prices, heavy fat hogs should not find a very broad outlet. Most recent quotation for cash lard was around 12 cents per pound, Chicago basis. Much of the recent supply consisted of new crop light and medium weight hogs.

Continued dry weather in California is forcing many growers to deliver the spring lambs that are held on contract. The bulk of the lambs in the San Joaquin Valley will be moved into slaughter channels by May 1. Shipments from the Sacramento Valley already have reached good volume. In the Mojave Desert section few spring lambs are expected to attain slaughter condition.

Nevada ranges are in good condition and many lambs are under contract for fall delivery at \$23.50 with contracts calling for a 50-pound minimum. White-



On Tom McQuaid's ranch near Fairplay, Colo. Old salt works in background.

We spent a night and day at Tom McQuaid's place near Fairplay, Colo. It is a big spread and the bunches of fine Herefords were down on the meadow. They are just now going back into the mountains. This place has a salt works on it where the Ute Indians used to come for their salt rations. It is an establishment that is a work of art, with its perfectly tapered chimney and a building for the drying vats erected by a ship-builder, made without a nail. Tom McQuaid has seen the changes that we all so often talk about unfold before his eyes: Indians on their yearly trek to Denver; a railroad built and abandoned, its bed only faintly traceable across his place. Now there is the smooth highway and a bulldozer to help buck the snow. Denver was only a couple of log cabins when this ranch started. It is only a short period in history, but in it the most important chapter of America was written.

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face wether lambs in Montana are under contract at \$20 to \$21.25 for fall delivery. Most of the ewe lambs made \$24, Blackface yearling ewes out of the wool for August delivery were marked \$23.25 per head. Washington lambs to be delivered at 60 pounds and over and mainly in slaughter flesh are under contract at \$23.50.

Although receipts have been decreasing, the lamb market worked downward everywhere. This decline was due chiefly to the semi-demoralized condition of the dressed lamb trade. In one week dressed lamb in New York declined \$8 to \$10. Not many fed woolled lambs are still in the feedlots but a fair number of clippers remain to be marketed.

Association Notes

Re-elected to head up the Panhandle Livestock Association are Lee T. Bivins of Amarillo, president, and Newton Harrel of Claude, Tex., vice-president. The election took place during the recent annual meeting of the association in Amarillo. A crowd of some 500 persons attended. Chancellor Weymouth, past president of the Panhandle group and of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Association, reported on progress in the Mexican foot-and-mouth vaccination campaign. Dr. D. M. Wiggins, president of Texas Technological College, urged livestock men not to give way to the urbanization of the Panhandle and South Plains area. "When a rural people becomes urbanized," he said, "they lose their sense of individuality and responsibility, and become more content to let a few handle their affairs for them."

A feeder and rancher forum on The Beef Outlook, a discussion of New Phases of Cattle Feeding and an explanation of the accomplishments of the American National's public relations committee have been programmed for the annual convention of the Sandhills Cattle Association at Gordon, Nebr., on the last day of April. The organization is headed by Sam R. McKelvie of Valentine.

Following a re-organizational meeting on Feb. 25 at Bronson, Fla., the Levy County Cattlemen's Association will be led by the following officers in 1949: J. W. Turner, Chiefland, president; M. E. Hiers, Chiefland, vice-president; County Agent T. D. Rickenbaker, secretary-treasurer (re-election).

Members of the Manatee County Cattlemen's Association, meeting at Bradenton, Fla., have elected W. L. Cone of that city president, succeeding Murray Harrison of Palmetto; Orian E. Wilkins of Fort Green, vice-president, and Mr. Harrison secretary-treasurer and director to the state association.

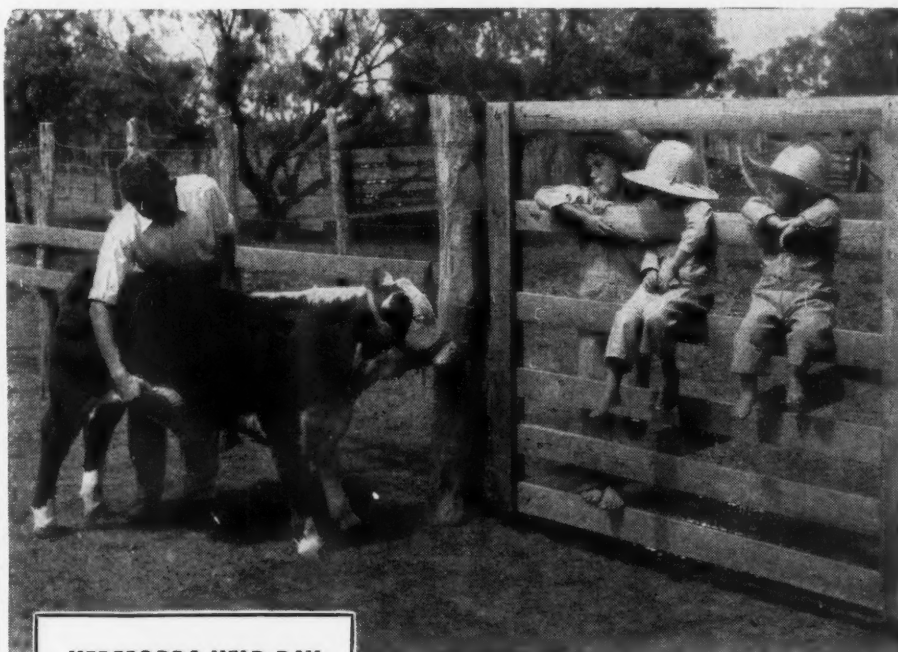
May, 1949

At its annual convention, Apr. 9, the Cochise-Graham (Arizona) Cattle Growers Association voted to adopt the "calf plan" in practice elsewhere in the state for raising money. The vote followed a description of the program by Carlos Ronstadt of Tucson, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers. Sale date for the calves was set for May 7.

Close to 200 enthusiastic people registered for the meeting, held at Safford, where George Godfrey, a past president of the New Mexico association, discussed price controls and Frank Boice, Sonoita, a former president of the American National and now head of The National

Live Stock Tax Committee, discussed the work of that committee. E. B. Stanley, of the state university, was another speaker. The members elected Houston Davis of Tombstone, president; J. E. Browning of Willcox, first vice-president and Leslie Ellsworth, second vice-president.

The Lincoln County (Washington) Livestock Association met some weeks ago to hear an interesting group of speakers, including Walter Schrock and Joe Muir, respectively the president and secretary of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, and E. W. Stevens of the American Meat Institute. Presi-



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dent of the Lincoln group is Dick Blaisdell of Creston; the secretary is County Agent Ross Trout of Davenport. The association takes an active interest in 4-H livestock work in the county.

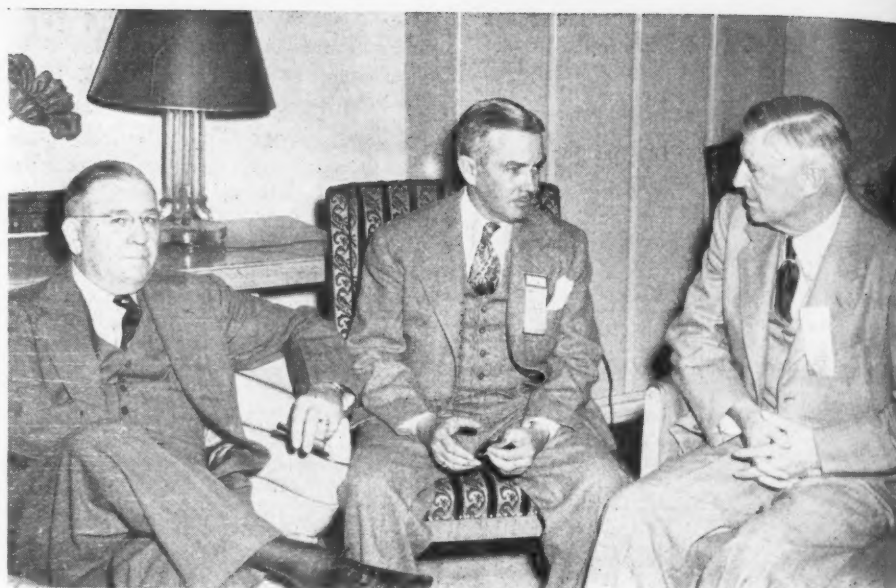
The new head of the Central Washington Stockmen's Association is Ernest Meyers, and Irving Newhouse of Mabton is now the secretary . . . The recently held annual meeting of the Lewis-Cowlitz Livestock Association in Washington included an address by President Walter Schrock of the state association.

The United Stockmen's Association has held its second annual meeting, attended by around 300 persons, at Ely, Nev. One of the speeches was delivered by Russel Weeks, president of the Nevada State Cattle Association. The members present approved the Hoover Commission's plan to place grazing lands under the USDA and establish a separate bureau of grazing. The one-day meeting concluded with a banquet presided over by C. E. Horton. President Doyle Robinson was in charge of the business sessions.

Cattlemen of the Inland Empire country in Washington state plan to repeat their successful 1948 trek-by-trail to the annual Washington Cattlemen's Association convention, to be held this year at Colville. The group of riders will gather May 17, stop that night at Wellspinit and the next at Chewelah and, after being joined there by riders from Okanogan, will proceed to the outskirts of the convention site to camp the night of May 19. They will ride into the town the next morning and through the downtown streets to a cowboy breakfast.

In convention at Ocala, Fla., Lamar Raney has been named president of the Marion County Cattlemen's Association; Ralph Redding, vice-president, and Carl Hendricks, secretary-treasurer. The association voted to continue its reward offer of \$250 for cattle theft convictions, and dues were changed to \$5 plus 4 cents per head of cattle owned.

Colorado Cattlemen's Association annual convention will be held at Grand Junction, Colo., July 20-23. This is the 82nd meeting and a preliminary schedule of speakers is: John Guthrie, former president of California Cattlemen's Association, on public relations; A. A. Smith, president of the American National, and Secretary F. E. Mollin; Fred Bennion, director of Colorado's public expenditure council; R. T. Burdick of the A&M college at Ft. Collins, on marketing; Walter Crew, of the Denver Union Stock Yards; F. R. Carpenter on public lands; R. J. Eggert, of the American Meat Institute; A. A. Blakely of the Denver Livestock Exchange; Paul Frigins of the Farm Journal; Frank Fehling, Colorado legislator and rancher, and Lloyd Case, state association public relations man.



Officers of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, re-elected at the recent meeting in Houston. (l. to r.) Henry Bell, Ft. Worth, secretary; Ray Willoughby, San Antonio, first vice-president; Bryant Edwards, Henrietta, president.

Texas Cattlemen's Resolutions

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association in its 72nd annual convention at Houston some weeks ago voted resolutions which pledged continued support to the eradication campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and urged continuance of the meat canning and purchase program undertaken by this country in Mexico's uninfected zones; called for enforcement of the meat inspection law of the state and for action by the legislature providing the health department of Texas with adequate funds to enforce regulations against distribution and sale of horse meat in the guise of beef.

It was recommended that Congress enact legislation for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory to study livestock diseases and to intensify the research program in Mexico on foot-and-mouth disease. The association emphatically opposed H. R. 2756 or any other legislation which might similarly serve to control prices, wages and the general economy of this country during peacetime; opposed also was the purchase of foreign meat for army and navy use. (This referred to buying in South America "when the domestic livestock market is suffering a serious decline.")

The cattlemen were urged to continue "good conservation practices," and they commended the BAIs operation of a border patrol to protect against foot-and-mouth disease. They asked also for adequate funds to enable field men to perform properly the work of tick eradication, termed "most important to our industry and to the entire country." A final measure asked that in any reorganization of the USDA along lines recommended by the Hoover Commis-

sion the BAI be left intact, "in order that it may continue to preserve and protect the health of our livestock and the wholesomeness of foods of animal origin."

The Cattle Industry In Texas

(From American National Public Relations Committee Speaker's Kit.)

Human population (1947), 7,104,000; land area, 168,732,160 acres; land in ranches and farms (1945), 141,338,000; number of ranches and farms, 384,997.

Public lands (1945), 1.43 per cent or 2,446,010 acres, composed of Forest Service, 653,872 acres; Office of Indian Affairs, 4,351; National Park Service, 691,339; Bureau of Reclamation, 1,095; Soil Conservation Service, 131,047; Fish and Wildlife Service, 55,387; Farm Security Administration, 41,684; War Department, 812,738; Navy, 21,998; Agricultural Research Administration, 145; other agencies, 32,354.

Wild game, all varieties (Mar. 1948), 620,790; resident licenses sold (1947), 233,719; non-resident licenses sold, 1,001; fees from sales, \$494,098; 1949 federal allotment for wildlife, \$539,031.

Cattle numbers (1949), 8,235,000; value, \$848,205,000; cattle on feed (Jan. 1, 1949), 144,000.

Annual shipments (rail, tons), 657,554; annual sale, cattle and calves, \$407,215,000.

Annual income: livestock and products, \$801,549,000; crops, \$1,140,993,000; government payments, \$23,914,000.

Farm mortgage debt (1948), \$334,155,000.

Idahoans Make Urgent Requests

JOE H. Nettleton of Murphy has been re-elected president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association at that organization's 35th annual convention in Boise. The meeting, which took place Apr. 11-12, ended with re-election of all other incumbent officers as well. They are: D. P. Jones, Malad City, first vice-president; Seth Burstedt, Challis, second vice-president; Leon Weeks, Boise, secretary.

The first day was given over to officers' reports and committee meetings. At luncheon, Rilea W. Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., addressed the guests, and E. R. Cameron, northwest director of public relations for Sears Roebuck & Company, Seattle, Wash., presented to Prof. C. W. Hickman of the state college a check for \$20,000 to start a foundation cattle herd at that institution. (Members and officers of the association had been largely instrumental in obtaining the grant, given by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.)

After the opening feature on the second day, when colored movies "Ranching in Idaho," were shown by Amos Eckert of Hill City, Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National was the first speaker. Another Denverite, John T. Caine III, general manager of the National Western Stock Show followed Mr. Mollin to the platform and

the luncheon speaker was R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago. The program was rounded out by the appearance of Jerry Sotola of Armour & Company, and Nelson R. Crow, publisher of Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles, was toastmaster at the annual banquet that evening.

Around 400 people were registered for the convention. Among the resolutions on which they voted was a reiteration of the protest against arbitrary price controls, and a request for congressional repeal of the Swan Island quarantine station law. Congress was urged to protect agriculture in the event the Tariff Act is extended, and also to repeal the federal excise taxes for transportation of passengers and property. Opposition was registered against the farm program proposed by the agriculture secretary as it affects the livestock producer; against the foreign purchasing of boneless beef for use by the armed forces; against the continuation of unrestricted imports from Canada, and against H. R. 2968 (the Granger bill), the members supporting, instead, action to legalize the use of 25 per cent of grazing fees for range improvement.

The association went on record favoring retaining the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior. Approved were: Support of the work of the National Livestock and Meat Board; the principles of soil erosion control; continuance of the present state and national programs on public



The Sears Roebuck Foundation has made a \$20,000 grant to the University of Idaho for setting up a foundation Hereford herd. Presentation of the check, made during the convention of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association at Boise, Apr. 12, is pictured here. Participants are, (l. to r.) C. W. Hickman, head of the department of animal husbandry at the university, Moscow, Ida., who was the spark plug for the institution's officials; J. H. Nettleton, Murphy, Ida., president of the cattlemen's association; E. R. Cameron, Seattle, Wash., northwest director of public relations for Sears Roebuck & Company, handing the check to Mr. Hickman; R. V. Swanson, Pocatello, Ida., association past president who made the acceptance speech on behalf of the organization, and Governor C. A. Robins of Idaho. Active in bringing about the approval of the grant, in addition to Messrs. Swanson, Nettleton and Hickman, the university, the association and the extension service: Idaho Cattlemen's past presidents R. J. Hawes of Twin Falls and Clyde Starr of Salmon, not shown.

May, 1949

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relations. It was recommended that all interested groups cooperate in working up management plans for bringing big-game herds in line with the carrying capacity of available range, and that hunting management plans provide for current and orderly control of such herds; also, that big-game transplanting be done only after careful consideration by all interested groups. With respect to hunting, the stockmen asked for cooperation in checking game law violations, that fish and game conservation officers be qualified to detect and take action on all livestock law vio-

lations. The fish and game department was requested to give consideration to range livestock operations in establishing hunting dates.

The Idaho legislature was asked to appropriate \$40,000 for Bang's control, and the cattlemen desire that local and forest advisory boards be given a voice in the distribution of range improvement funds. Included in their resolutions also was a vote of appreciation for the \$20,000 Sears Roebuck Foundation's grant to the University of Idaho for setting up a cattle herd there.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY IN IDAHO

(From American National Public Relations Committee Speaker's Kit.)

Human population (1947), 525,000; federal tax collections (1947), \$65,989,999; per capita, \$135.23; land area, 52,997,120 acres; lands in ranches and farms (1945), 12,503,000 acres; number of ranches and farms, 41,498.

Public lands (1945), 63.76 per cent or 34,698,970 acres, classified as follows: Forest Service, 20,069,831 acres; Grazing Service, 12,469,654; Office of Indian Affairs, 864,532; General Land Office, 503,106; National Park Service, 70,581; Bureau of Reclamation, 356,664; Soil Conservation Service, 126,149; Fish and Wildlife Service, 11,265; Farm Security Administration, 9,947; War Department, 63,938; Navy, 22,479; Agricultural Research Administration, 32,516; other agencies, 8,308.

Tax revenue from grazing land, \$1,036,393. Wild game, 238,000 (Mar. 1948); resident licenses sold, 1947, 163,175; non-resident licenses, 3,182; fees from licenses, \$484,839; 1949 federal allotment for wildlife, \$222,196.

Cattle numbers (1949), 976,000, of which 562,444 are beef animals; value of all cattle, \$133,712,000; recorded brands, 16,000; annual brand inspections, 470,578.

Tax revenue from livestock (1947), cattle, \$1,202,555; horses and mules, \$79,975; hogs, \$27,046; sheep, \$228,886.

Farm mortgage debt (1948), \$61,914,000.

Cattle on feed (Jan. 1, 1949), 95,000.

Annual shipments of cattle, tons, 126,975; cars, 10,933.

Annual income, livestock and products, \$145,747,000; crops, \$216,938,000; government payments, \$6,069,000; sale of cattle and calves (1947), \$48,395,000.

Average cattle run by association member, 100.

Number packers and butchers in Idaho, 128; livestock auctions, 25; number of inspections at auctions (1947), 300,000.

Beef cattle exported from Idaho (1947 inspected) to Washington, 6,946; Oregon, 4,808; Nebraska, 320; Utah, 773; Illinois, 11; Wyoming, 135; Minnesota, 27; Canada, 6; California, 1,470; Montana, 8,366; Nevada, 744; Colorado, 11; Iowa, 1,389; New York, 6; Kansas, 44. Imports of cattle (1947 inspected), 77,646.

Rocket Site Irks N. M. Stockmen

THE arrival of the age of experimental rockets has resulted in a headache for New Mexico livestock men, as attested by a resolution adopted at the 35th annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association in Albuquerque. Because 2,500 persons are threatened with a loss of livelihood if the White Sands Proving Ground should be expanded to 4,000,000 acres as proposed, the producers declared, "We do not desire to interfere in any manner with national defense, (but) we believe it has not been satisfactorily proven (that) the parties that have used and occupied these areas for many years should be required to surrender their possessions and give up what in most instances represent many years of labor in developing." The stockmen disavowed any disposition to get an unfair price for their property, stating they do not in fact want to sell at all "and are willing to go to the extent of continuing operations and taking the chance of injury from military operations."

The convention, every spirited session of which drew tremendous crowds, was preceded by a pre-convention membership meeting where various members were called upon to contribute their ideas and opinions. One outstanding feature reported from the meeting was the strong part which the younger people take in all the New Mexico meetings and the recognition which they receive. There were a notable number of young married couples this year—all, not only present, but very actively participating in affairs of the association as introduced before the convention.

Another high-interest feature of the meeting was the appearance of Captain B. C. Mossman of Roswell, one of the oldest, most respected members, who has attended all the meetings for many years and whose presence is always greeted with an affectionate reception. Captain Mossman was called on for a few remarks.

G. W. Evans of Magdalena was re-elected president of the association; Bud Williams of Clovis, Homer Berkshire of Albuquerque, Huling Means of Silver City and Roy Forehand of Carlsbad retained their posts as vice-presidents, and Horace Hening of Albu-

OPPOSES BRANNAN PLAN

Opposition to Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's plan to subsidize farmers was expressed by G. W. Evans, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, in an address in Albuquerque, Apr. 10, at the annual convention of the New Mexico Bankers Association. "Adequate credit to agriculture during low price periods is certainly preferable to subsidization of agriculture as advocated by Brannan," Evans declared.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY IN NEW MEXICO

(From American National Public Relations Committee Speaker's Kit.)

Human population (1947), 547,000; federal tax collections (1947), \$48,116,166; per capita, \$87.48; land area, 77,767,040 acres; in ranches and farms, 49,608,000 acres; number of ranches and farms (1945), 29,695.

Public lands, 43.13 per cent or 34,581,435 acres, classified as follows: Forest Service, 8,973,756 acres; Grazing Service, 15,071,681; Office of Indian Affairs, 6,657,738; General Land Office, 524,397; National Park Service, 230,739; Bureau of Reclamation, 188,558; Soil Conservation Service, 655,950; Fish and Wildlife Service, 76,092; Farm Security Administration, 92,135; War Department, 2,077,367; other agencies, 33,022.

Valuation for tax purposes, farm and ranch equipment, \$4,155,033; grazing lands, \$38,100,977; agricultural land, \$30,779,849; improvements, \$30,503,92. "Applying average rate of 2.2 per cent, total of taxes accruing from this valuation would be \$2,277,876."

Wild game, all varieties (Mar. 1948), 156,202; resident licenses sold, (1947), 47,807; non-resident licenses, 5,234; fees, \$05,846; 1949 federal allotment for wildlife, \$239,105.

Cattle numbers (1949), 1,167,000; value, \$148,209,000; recorded brands, 40,000; number brand inspections (1947-48), 824,250; cattle on feed (Jan. 1, 1949), 33,000.

Farm mortgage debt (1948), \$41,863,000.

Annual shipments cattle (rail, tons), 140,562; earloads originating in New Mexico, 13,484; terminating in New Mexico, 4,012.

Annual income, livestock and products, \$102,262,000; crops, \$74,664,000; government payments, \$3,689,000.

Auction sale rings, 5.

Cattle sales: Cattle and calves shipped, 724,192; slaughtered in state, 99,033; in state feedlots, 11,400; value, \$82,472,170.

Average number of cattle run by each New Mexico Cattle Growers Association member, 100.

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querque continues as secretary.

The program of speakers included Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National, who reported on that association; General Harry H. Johnson, co-director of the Mexico-American commission on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico; E. L. Perry, assistant regional forester at Albuquerque; Frank S. Boice of Sonoita, Ariz., chairman of the National Live Stock Tax Committee, and R. J. Eggert of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, who predicted a relatively high demand continuance for products of the livestock industry.

In the absence of Dr. H. R. Varney, director of the extension state college, Dr. John R. Nichols recently granted a leave of absence from Texas A & M to serve as commissioner of Indian affairs, spoke to the cattlemen. His address was followed by that of Dr. Ivan Watson, extension animal husbandman at the college. Bryant Edwards, president of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and Carlos Ronstadt, head of the Arizona Cattle Growers, filled out the roster of speakers.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting endorsed the Hoover Commission's recommendations for re-organization, but asked that the President "alter the realignment of agencies as proposed . . . to the end that the administration of all public lands be concentrated in the proposed new Department of Natural Re-

sources, if it becomes the successor to the Department of Interior, which has historically been the principal department devoted to the problems peculiar to these public lands." The cattlemen protested passage of H.R. 55 "to exchange certain lands belonging to the state of New Mexico to the Forest Service," and also Senate Bill 1183 and House Bill 2986, as giving "a further grant of power to the Forest Service" in assessing permittees in any desired amount for certain up-keep services. H. R. 1389, authorizing extension of national parks also got thumbs-down.

The cattlemen of New Mexico objected to a proposal that fees for the use of Taylor Act lands be cancelled for 1949 and 1950 in storm areas of the Northwest, because New Mexico and other public land states had suffered serious drouth conditions with no request for suspension of fees and such action would mean "an unsound approach to the problem which might later prove inimical to the best interests of all users of the public land." One of the resolutions recommended that in lieu of Senate Bill 1323 the Congress legislate to place all federal lands suitable for grazing purposes under the Bureau of Land Management and that boundaries of lands to remain in Indian use be definitely delineated so as to assure the Indians of future use under the Taylor Act.

The foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico was the subject of one of

the resolutions, with the association urging continued full support for completion of the program. Opposition was reiterated to the quarantine station on Swan Island; it was also voiced against all forms of government price fixing on cattle and cattle products; against "feather-bedding" practices in connection with transportation rates on livestock; against any form of compulsory health insurance.

It was voted to make available to all livestock operators in the state information on developing and applying sound conservation practices, and to sponsor a program of beef cattle improvement through the state college's animal husbandry department and extension service; and, finally, the resolutions expressed approval of the policies of the American National as embodied in that association's resolutions adopted in January at North Platte.

The 1950 convention will also be held at Albuquerque.

* * *

About 30 young people turned out for the meeting of the New Mexico Junior Cattle Growers Association, held in conjunction with the senior meeting. George Ellis, Jr., of Bell Ranch was named president; Dan Dean of Estancia, vice-president; Joy Ann Flowers of Albuquerque, secretary; Bonnie Cox of Almodoro, treasurer. The youngsters received a promise from the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce that that body would aid in stirring up buyer interest

RICE POLLED HEREFORDS

SELL JUNE 14
At Sheridan, Wyo.

... all Rice-bred sons and daughters of Plato Domino 36th and sons and daughters of three of his outstanding sons. Many of the sale heifers will carry the service of the 1948 National Champion bull—NUMODE 29th—shown at the left.

15 Herd Bull Prospects
35 Bred Heifers



BEST SIX HEAD AT THE 1948 DENVER NATIONAL POLLED HEREFORD SHOW

RICE POLLED HEREFORDS TOPPED THE 1948 NATIONAL SHOW

The cattle you will find in our June 14 sale are out of the herd that won the Premier Exhibitor's award at the 1948 National Polled Hereford Show at Denver. Here are some of our Denver winnings:

- 1st two-year-old and champion bull on Numode 29th
- 1st senior bull calf on Trumode Domino 149th
- 2d junior bull calf on Numode 87th
- 3d junior bull calf on Trumode Domino 158th
- 1st on three bulls

- 1st on two bulls
- 4th senior yearling heifer on Trumaid Domino 111th
- 5th senior heifer calf on Trumaid Dom. BC 2d
- 6th junior heifer calf on Numaid 57th
- 3d on get of sire
- 5th on two females
- 1st on pair of calves
- Best six head

JOHN E. RICE

SHERIDAN, WYOMING

WRITE FOR
THE CATALOG

among merchants of the state for the annual sale of junior livestock at the state fair this year.

Morgan County

About 75 per cent of the 400-person membership of the Cattlemen's Association of Morgan and Associated Counties showed up at Fort Morgan, Colo., on Apr. 2 for one of the most successful conventions the group has ever had.

Howard Glenn of Fort Morgan was named president to succeed William R. McPherson; Harry Bollinger of Brush was elected vice-president, and Robert Hogsett of Fort Morgan was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

F. E. Mollin of Denver, executive secretary of the American National, reported on the status of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, discussing the recommendation now before Congress for the scrapping of a quarantine station on Swan Island in view of the fact that it has been discovered animals subjected for a long period of quarantine can still break out with the disease. X-disease, the somewhat baffling ailment which has appeared in some western states during the past few years, and several other cattle maladies were discussed by Dr. Floyd Cross of Colorado A & M College.

County Agent Jack French spoke about range reseeding and irrigated pastures; Alonzo Petteys of the Farmers State Bank at Brush explained the relation between cattle prices and the prices of stocks and grains, and Jerry Sotola, assistant director of Armour & Company's livestock bureau, talked of the need for a complete feed, using supplements as necessary, to increase profits. Other addresses were made by Emmett Dignan of the United States National Bank at Denver; Ed Paul, chief brand inspector for Colorado; Chase Feagins, who holds the same post

for Nebraska, and Stanley K. Riddell of the Colorado PUC, Denver, in a discussion of safety on the ranch.

Henry Bledsoe of Cheraw, president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, commented briefly at the meeting, and R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at Chicago, was the speaker at the evening dinner which ended the convention. His subject was "Livestock and Its Contribution to the Nation's Welfare and Permanent Agriculture."

Calif. Counties

SAN FRANCISCO was the scene, on Mar. 18, of an initial meeting held by the California Cattlemen's Association for presidents and secretaries of county associations; 18 counties were represented. Following a morning discussion of legislation currently in the state news on numerous subjects affecting the industry, the afternoon was devoted to the newly organized state association public relations committee, headed by John Guthrie of Porterville, who explained the general objectives of his committee and the case with which those could also be adopted by the smaller, affiliated groups. These aims are, briefly, to make clearly understandable for the public the purposes of the livestock industry by disseminating true facts and figures; to induce all stockmen not already belonging to become members of one of the livestock associations; to stimulate interest in these associations; to build good will and a better relationship with other groups such as sportsmen, conservationists, civic organizations; to conduct a broad educational program directed especially toward consumers, legislators, etc.

Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the American National's public relations program, who had flown from his home to the meeting, was introduced to the delegates by Chairman Guthrie.

as a 2-mill tax on all non-exempt property in each county if necessary. One of the remarks heard was: "We're all going to be dipped in the same vat if we don't get our representatives to kill stuff like this." The bill was referred to a special committee to prepare changes to limit effect of the act. The directors also (1) decided that the 1949 midsummer conference will be held at Cocoa June 9-10; (2) recommended that legislation which will bring livestock markets under state sanitary board supervision be limited to fever tick eradication only; (3) endorsed the substitute fencing bill which would leave each county's laws intact regarding fencing but would remove cattle from federally-numbered highways throughout the state, and (4) voted \$500 to the American National Live Stock Association public relations committee.

National Associations Confer on Bang's Problem

A meeting on Brucellosis was recently held at Washington, D. C., where representatives from 18 national associations—farm, livestock, veterinary and public health—attended. The meeting was called by Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. R. A. Hendershott, secretary of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, presided.

Reports of subcommittees were generally to the effect that further publicity and education be given out about the disease and that research be broadened. Recommendations of the legislative committee were for control of movement of stock through sale barns; encouraging calf vaccination; state-wide pasteurization of dairy products; control of sale of vaccine, and adoption of eradication plan proposed by U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association.

Cattle industry men attending were Thos. F. Arnold, Nenzel, Nebr., representing the American National, and Judge Montague, Ft. Worth, and Ray Willoughby, San Antonio, representing the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Florida Action

Directors of the Florida Cattlemen's Association, meeting recently at Kissimmee, are strongly opposed to a bill which would allow the state board of forestry and parks to designate almost any land in the state as forest land and require county commissions to raise funds to support the program — as much

AN OLD RESOLUTION

That the American National has through the years wanted an honest basis for its dealings with the public is illustrated by a resolution adopted at the association's 19th annual convention in January of 1916 at El Paso, Tex. There, the cattlemen asked the Department of Agriculture to arrange for speedy and wide publicity, through weekly bulletins, "of the receipts of livestock at the various important markets, the stock of meats on hand at all points, prices of livestock at market centers and the prices of the products thereof at wholesale and retail, to the end that the public may know the margin between the price of meat on the hoof and meat on the table."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



A little sideplay during the Texas and Southwestern meeting. Participants are (l. to r.) Louis Laguette of Mexico, who made an extemporaneous address to the convention; Bob Schneider of Chihuahua, Mexico, and Joe Finley of Encinal, Tex.

He's Still With Us!

By Neckyoke Jones

In the last PRODUCER, Toi Kerttula—in his story "In Memoriam"—tells us that the cowhand is "dead, extinct and gone the way of the longhorn and the buffalo." It just isn't so. Sometimes, when a feller has piled on three score years, as I have, and he gets spavins and ringbones and his hair—what's left of it—is roan in color—and there are funny little creaks in places which always seemed to be purty well greased hitherto—the eyesight gits bad—and we git to thinkin' that the old days were best—and there is nothing left. This kind of reasoning is surely a sign of old age—and it is time that he crawled off up some draw to cash in his chips—and end up by being dragged down the creek and have a cut bank caved off on him.

In the range states today, there are in round numbers 32,000,000 head of cattle. It would be safe to say that so many animals are not tended by Little Bo Peeps—and they are not in feedlots behind the barn. Someone rides them—and that someone must be cattle-wise. They won't come when called—someone has brands on them—and perhaps 75 per cent of them were roped and tied while the iron was applied—and "heeling" a calf still does not come under the head of a punkin-roller's work.

Cattle still have to be ridden—and if Mr. Kerttula thinks there ain't no more cowhands all he needs to do is to visit the towns of Lusk, Gillette, Moorcroft, Upton, Rawlins and Sheridan in Wyoming; Broadus, Billings, Miles City, Roundup, Havre and Glasgow, in Montana; or hundreds of other like towns in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and other way stations. Let him visit Benteen, or Spear Siding in Montana during the shipping seasons—and he'll still see chuckwagons and outfits that have trailed quite a few miles with stock to ship.

Let him ride down the valleys of the Powder, Belle Fourche, Cheyenne, Little Big Horn, Tongue and Rosebud—and he'll find that the cowhand is not extinct, but very much present.

What he is probably attempting to do is to compare the modern cowhand with those of days gone by. I have seen them both—the old hands of the 79, the XIT, the N-N and other outfits. Many of these old hands are still alive—and are prosperous ranchers. Their sons are carrying on the tradition—and in my mind some of them are just as good as the old man. It still takes a top hand to go out in the winter and read brands through long hair—and a boy who can go out and cut out a bunch of, say, 15 or 20 head of yearlings from a herd and move them to some other locality, and do it by himself, ranks a little higher than a tractor rider. It takes a hand to go out on the open flat and rope and tie down an old cow to treat her for some ailment or other—or to milk out a

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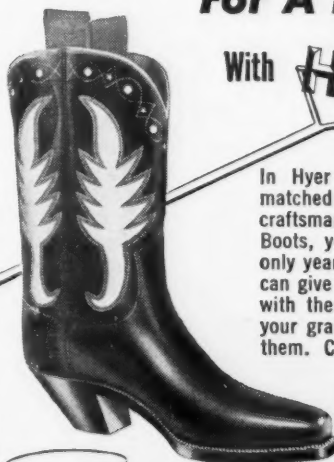
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GRASS RANGE **N BAR RANCH** MONTANA

cow that needs it. If Mr. Kerttula don't think it takes a cowhand to do it—let him try it. It takes a man with know-how to drop a loop on a bogged cow and

pull her out—and it sometimes takes a man to get the loop off!

It takes a man and a horse, both with know-how, to do this work—and as long

as cows are run in big pastures cowhands will do it. Someone busts out cow horses. Someone tops 'em off and I have seen young men in the past year who can fork a bronc just as well as the old man ever did—and I rode alongside some top hands in their day. Years ago I managed a few rodeos—before they were called rodeos. Mr. Kerttula talks about mounting rodeo brones in chutes and ridicules pickup men who take the rider from his mount. In the old days horses were "eared down" and saddled in the arena and a man rode to a finish. It sometimes took half an hour or more to fight a horse before a contestant could mount—and in riding to a finish the audience would be treated to the sight of a horse running around, through fences and between cars, through crowds, for 20 minutes before the rider unloaded. The show was too slow—and all contestants did not have a chance to compete. Judging from the casualty lists which follow every present-day rodeo, contesting still may be said to be a matter of a strong back and a weak mind—and the sport cannot be termed one of the parlor variety.

Yes, boots continue to be worn. I wear 'em and I haven't been on a horse in 18 months. I wear 'em because I like 'em. A good fitting boot, partic-

ularly if made of kangaroo leather, is one of the most comfortable items of footwear extant—and they are as American as punkin pie. I also wore the high boot of years past—and I can recall old hands struggling to break in a new pair, filling them with wet oats and soaking them, wearing them for several days and nights trying to avoid the bunions and corns with which every cowhand was afflicted. Most of them walked like a chicken with frozen feet. You can walk into a modern boot-maker's, put on a pair of boots that fit and wear them out on the street with no discomfort—unless you happen to have a foot that is hard to fit—and then, you can have boots made to order. The modern cowboy boot is a work of art.

I also wore old shotgun type chaps—as well as Angoras. Any hand who has packed around a pair of wet Angoras knows what weight is. To kick off a pair of shotgun chaps was far more difficult than unsnapping a modern pair of bat-wings.

I have always worn big hats—Stetson preferred. I like 'em—and don't think that because some European in New York says that a hat that looks like a cross between a cowpad and a stewpot is the style, I have to wear 'em. I expect to wear big hats as long as they

make 'em or as long as I am able to toddle out in the sun.

Perhaps Gene Autry, Bill Boyd and Roy Rogers, with the eagles and butterflies on their boots, the roses on their shirts and buttons by the gross up their sleeves—silver-mounted saddles, ivory-handled Colts and Palominos have given a somewhat gaudy shade to the cow business. It is theatrical—and it can be expected to have a gaudy shade. Americans like it. The sale of trashy western magazines exceeds that of any other type of periodical. The sale of records and sheet music of so-called cowhand songs tops platters of symphony orchestras and opera. The western movie makes money where others much better go in the red. The market is here—and producers will meet the demand. It is also true that portly businessmen don big hats, boots and string scarfs around their necks that look like a sling for a broken arm—but it is a compliment, as I see it.

Cowmen should not overlook the romantic appeal which their vocation has. It is one of the greatest assets. Today, we find the railroads, the telephone companies, the oil companies, the rubber companies and many others trying to build up romance behind their business—to attract public attention in their

To Install New Truck Unloading Dock in Chicago

Major improvements in the services and facilities of the Chicago Union Stock Yards include a new 200x125-foot truck unloading dock in the south area of the market. It will provide 12 unloading chutes with platform and chute alleys under cover; also 12 additional new pens 35x10 feet, making ample pen room for speedy yarding and sorting, and four

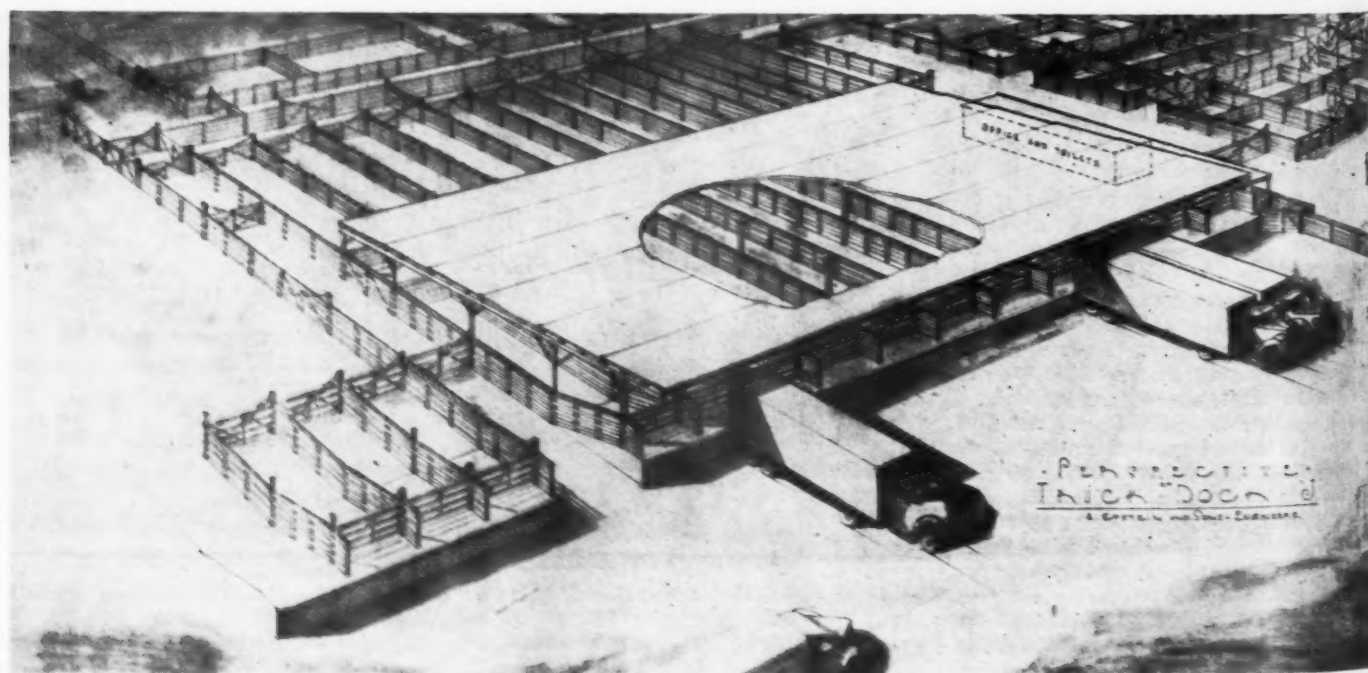
special unloading chutes adjacent to the main construction.

The entire project will have concrete paving so laid as to facilitate cleaning and provide sure footing for the livestock. New lifetime gates of light aluminum are planned. Also included is an operator's office, wash room and toilet facilities with hot and cold water for the comfort and convenience of the truckers. Market officials state that the south half of the construction will soon be in operation to replace outmoded

docks to be discarded, after which the north half will be completed. The entire dock should be in operation by early June.

The plans, as announced by William Wood Prince, recently elected president of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company of Chicago, operators of the market, will effect greater speed in loading and unloading cattle.

Flood lighting will make possible around-the-clock use of these facilities.



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advertising appeal. Livestock production is a natural—and it is in the public eye—getting publicity at the cost of millions to others. It is a publicity man's dream. While it may, in many respects, give a mistaken impression of the industry, still it has its value, as any advertising man will testify. If some staid New Yorker wants to come out to the western dude ranch and tog himself out in silver-mounted spurs and boots which hurt like hell—it is escapism and the answer to a secret wish that he has always had to ride the range and foller the dogies. Let him do it! He'll go home a hooster!

Yes, there are lots of cowhands left. I know young men who left the range country to serve in the armed forces. They flew missions over Italy and Germany, lay in the swampy jungles of Asia and had the terrible thrill of standing on the deck of a ship to see a Jap suicide plane head for them. They came back to put on Levis and California pants, to saddle up the favorite old cowhorse and again ride the range. Many of them pitch hay to cattle in sub-zero weather and winter blizzards. The old man probably worked for a cow outfit, in his time, and spent his winter playing seven-up in the bunk house, hauling wood for the cook, working for Durham money in the wintertime—or riding the grub line. These young lads are just as salty and while times have altered conditions under which they work and changed the nature of the work that they do, they are still cowhands and they must have know-how—or what we call "cow-sense"—to get by.

Even the girls are just as salty as Tad Lucas and Mable Strickland. They may wear Levis instead of divided skirts. One's memory goes back to the time when women first rode astride and a girl wearing a divided skirt was considered to be plumb ruined. Maybe they do roll up the brims of their hats so that they look like an admiral and wear pants tighter than the skin on a frankfurter—but there are many women on the range today who do a man's work—and there are perhaps more cowgirls today than there ever were in the past.

These boys and girls may wear different clothes than did Dad and Mother. Cow togs have changed—as well as other togs.

These young cow hands are not only doing a job—and a good one—but they are carrying on the traditions of cow country. Any country without traditions is a dead duck. The Lord knows we need to keep alive some of our American traditions—something to inspire people to better things—in this day when half-assimilated Europeans and a smattering of native-born rattle-pates are working day and night to tear down every milepost that has been set up along the historic way through which this country has passed and to replace them with the flag of Socialism and collectivism. If the high heel and the broad brim are em-

May, 1949



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MENTION THE PRODUCER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

blems of cattleland—let them stay! You see plenty of 'em at livestock association meetings—and they are proudly worn by authentic, dyed-in-the-wool cowmen.

Yes, there still are cowboys. And in rodeo time, when the bands blare, and the parades move up the street under the glorious western sun, and we see the boys and girls of today coming along, even though they wear fancy shirts and gaudy boots, and have low-cantled saddles with heavy stamping and loaded with silver. On their high stepping hot bloods, they warm the heart—they are still men and women of the plains—caballeros—cavaliers—horsemen! Like many old timers, I'm going to stand on the curb and watch them go by, and I'm lifting my old Stetson—and saying to 'em "Here's How!"

Washington Notes

THE following observations are from a report by F. E. Mollin to the executive committee of the American National. It deals with the current problems in Washington that affect the cattle industry, but only a few of the subjects are briefed here; others are treated in one fashion or another on other pages:

H. R. 3717 is a bill to repeal the Swan Island Act of 1946. The 1946 act provided for a quarantine station on Swan Island which would have permitted livestock originating in a country having foot-and-mouth disease to enter this

country. The industry favors the repealing legislation. The Senate Bill is S. 1105.

* * *

Hearings on a research laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease are being held just about now (as we go to press). The appropriations committee eliminated the \$5,000,000 for this building, which must be located outside continental U. S. There are three island sites in view—in case the appropriation goes through.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture asked for \$425,000 to continue the Remount Service, but the amount was stricken from the bill by the Budget Bureau. There seems little chance to restore this appropriation and liquidation will probably take place. If a \$50,000 fund for the purpose is approved, the 450 studs in the Service will be left where they are to be disposed of before Oct. 31; young stock and mares prior to June 30. An auction sale may be held.

* * *

An amendment to the ECA bill would move some of the more than 100,000,000 pounds of canned beef now owned by CCC and accumulated under the canning program in northern Mexico. It is important to get this produce moved to insure continued cooperation of northern Mexico in preventing spread of foot-and-mouth disease north in Mexico.

* * *

S. Res. 36, favorably acted upon by the Senate, calls for investigation of production and utilization of agricultural commodities. Among things to investigate are (1) production, with particular reference to fullest possible utilization of food, feed and fiber; (2) new uses and markets; (3) expanded use of farm production.

* * *

The Senate Rules Committee has authorized an appropriation of \$60,000 for the inquiry into why farm prices have dropped sharply while retail prices of goods made from them remain high.

* * *

S. 1594, by Senators Gillette (Ia.) and Wherry (Nebr.) is designed to stabilize agricultural prices by providing an equalizing fee on imported fats and oils and an offset on exports of fats and oils. It is felt that imports (840,000,000 pounds the past two years) have caused a drop in prices for domestic fats and oils of about 15 cents a pound. Other action that is believed to help is the purchase of up to 200,000,000 pounds of tallow and grease by the CCC and addition of \$1,000,000 for research and marketing for fats and oils.

NO VACANCY

What is it keeps them on the ranch?
I'll write the answer down:
It's beef, fresh air, and lots of room,
And rent too high in town.

—HOWARD HAYNES.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

**THE AUCTIONEER'S
SERVICES ARE
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EVERYWHERE**

Prepare yourself for this profitable profession.
Write today for free circular. Summer and
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**Good Rugged, Registered Range Bulls Chosen
for Type and Uniformity of Breeding
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5th, King Strathmore, and Other Equally
Well Known Sires**

COWS AND HEIFERS

Some springers and others with calves at foot.
Stop at Roggen or call our Denver office for
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Denver 2, Colo.

Tel. TAbor 5602

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!
It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

Bills Congress

If you would like to read any of the following bills, write to the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo. We'd like your comments on legislation.

H. R. 54—**Retroceding** to New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by U. S. in lands in Los Alamos project. Now Public Law 14.

H. R. 1211—**Trade agreements.** Passed House Feb. 9.

H. R. 2101—**Disaster loans.** Now Public Law 38.

H. R. 2756—**Economic controls;** to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power. By Spence (Ky.), to Com. on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 2820—**Authorizing sale or lease** of five-acre tracts of public lands for residence, recreation or business which would not unreasonably interfere with grazing. House Report 318. Passed House Apr. 4.

H. R. 2877—**Addition of lands** to Big Bend National Park, Texas. Passed House Mar. 21.

H. R. 2968—**Authorizes payment** for leasing, seeding, fencing public land and private land intermingled with or next to forest land; requires permittees to **pay in addition** to grazing fee to cover seeding, improvements, rodent control, eradication of weeds. Residue from such payments goes into general funds, but department has agreed in striking this clause.

H. R. 3087—**Provide for deduction** from income of expenses for soil and water conservation.

H. R. 3357—**Payment to states** based on fair value of national forest lands therein. By Blatnik (Mo.) to Com. on Public Lands.

H. R. 3440—**Accession of lands** to Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. By Jackson (Calif.) to Com. on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3522—**Missouri Valley Authority.** By Rankin (Miss.) to Com. on Public Works.

H. R. 3717—**Repeal Act of July 24, 1946,** relating to Swan Island Animal Quarantine Station.

H. R. 3825—**Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act.** Authorizes studies to see if it should **cover livestock.** Reported with amendment. House Report 420, Apr. 9.

H. R. 3977—**Similar to H. R. 3087.**

H. R. 3982—**Secretary of Agriculture** may sell **certain lands** and consolidate Desert Laboratory Experimental Area of Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Sta. By Patten (Ariz.) to Com. on Agriculture.

H. R. 3997—**Appropriations** for Department of Agriculture. By Whitten (Miss.) from Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 4286 and H. R. 4287—**Columbia Valley Authority.**

H. Res. 66—**Authorize Committee** on Public Lands to make investigations into matters within its jurisdiction. Passed House Feb. 17.

S. 526, H. R. 1569—**Government reorganization,** provide reorganization effective 60 days after submission to Congress unless rejected by both houses; Senate Report 232 provides that either house may reject.

S. 790—**Give consent** of the U. S. to Upper Colorado River Compact. Now Public Law 37.

S. 969—**Transfer Pomona Station** of Agriculture Remount Service at Pomona, Calif. By Thomas (Okla.).

S. 1225—**Affecting leases of public lands** in Idaho. By Langer (N.D.) to Com. on the Judiciary.

S. 1458—**Reforestation,** to amend Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924. by Aiken (Vt.) and others to Com. on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1516 (Bankhead-Jones Act)—**Authorize sale** to individuals of land acquired or administered under Title III of act. By Butler (Nebr.) to Com. on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1519—**Repeal certain obsolete laws** relating to sale of public lands. By O'Mahoney, (Wyo.) to Com. of Interior and Insular Affairs.

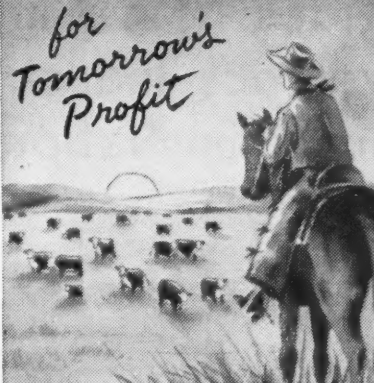
S. Res. 72—**Authorizing Senate Committee** on Agriculture and Forestry to continue investigation of problems related to **foot-and-mouth disease.** Passed Senate Feb. 25.

S. J. Res. 53—**Reforestation and revegetation** of forest and range lands of national forests. Reported without amendments; Senate Report 97.

CONVENTION NOTE

We are happy to see that stockmen of the Northwest are being urged by the Washington Agricultural Extension Service to plan on going to the 1950 convention of the National at Miami. They suggest stockmen go in a group and those in the area who wish to arrange their trip that way are being asked to make their intentions known to Walter Schrock of Okanogan, Wash., president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association.

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for Tomorrow's Profit



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BLACKLEG BACTERIN
FORMALINIZED
(WHOLE CULTURE—ALUM TREATED)

Don't wait—vaccinate early. Protect with a single dose of Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin (alum treated). It is dependable. Protect your profits by saving your calves.



FOR FARM SANITATION use Kreso Dip No. 1 Standardized. Properly diluted, it can be used freely on livestock and in farm buildings without harm to animals or men.

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WIN WITH THE MODERN BREED

Angus cattle rank first as producers of superior beef. Winning three times as many interbreed grand championships at the Chicago International as all other breeds combined, the Angus record includes 41 grand champion carcasses in 43 shows. You, too, can breed champions with Angus. For information write:

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WHEATLAND RANCH
Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock
For Sale
James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

Strides Made in Promoting Livestock Industry As Basic Factor in Nation's Economy

IN THE PAST TWELVE months "John Q. Public" has started another diet. He has begun to view the real value of the livestock industry to the national economy. He has failed to find the misleading and harshly pointed articles in the press and magazines portraying the cattleman as the bogymen of the West, which were becoming popular public reading in 1947 and early '48.

A progress report reviewed by the executive committee of the Public Relations Committee of the American National Live Stock Association in Denver Apr. 15 revealed many important factors

which have led to this change in the public opinion diet.

Members of the committee attending the meeting included Alan Rogers, Elensburg, Wash.; Norman Barlow, Cora, Wyo.; Bruce Brockett, Rimrock, Ariz.; John Guthrie, Porterville, Calif.; and Claude Olson, Ludlow, S. D. A. A. Smith, president and Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin and Assistant Secretary Rad Hall also attended the sessions.

Review Meat Packers Program

Homer Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, accompanied by his advertising staff, met

with the Public Relations Committee to review a proposed livestock and meat industry advertising program which will soon be launched by the meat packing industry.

He explained that between the years 1940 and 1948 the meat packing industry has been centering its advertising on direct sales of meat. Emphasis has also been placed on various cuts of meat and the best methods to cook the product. The Meat Institute advertising program has been carried chiefly in Life, Look, Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, and Woman's Home Companion. The Fred Waring Show has carried the program over the radio and home and school instruction programs have tied the program directly into the family and home of the nation.

Watch for Advertisements

In direct line with the public relations program of the livestock industry, the American Meat Institute this year intends to cooperate wholeheartedly with the livestock producer in advertising the industry, Mr. Davison said.

Watch for ads in the nation's largest magazines in June, July and August under the title of "Your Meat Team" and pay particular attention to the ad "Meat—How it Serves You, the Soil and the Nation."

The Public Relations Committee reviewed the complete schedule of advertisements which Mr. Davison presented at the meeting. The committee was asked for frank criticism and recommendations as to improvements. The Institute's program and the American National's program combined will do much to awaken the American public to the value of the livestock and meat industry to our national economy.

Swift Pioneering

With double page advertisements in livestock and farm journals throughout the nation Swift and Company has done much to bring the cattle producer, the feeder and the meat packer together on a concerted program of public relations for the benefit of all segments. It is this pioneering spirit that is finally bringing all agriculture and industry together in a move to insure the future of the American economy.

Restaurants in the Picture

The Public Relations Committee also was shown a film recently prepared by the National Restaurant Association, to be used to overcome some of the adverse publicity directed to the nation's restaurants which came about as a result of the war strain on eating establishments throughout the country. The film will have its premier showing at the annual convention of the National Restaurant Association next month.

Public Relations Film

Authority to proceed with a film which will depict the true picture of the western livestock industry was given by the committee. It is intended that the film will be used by service clubs, public schools, universities, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations. It will

lay the youth and of the live economy. it will un which wi compre portant 1 try. The reliable indicated greatest possible industry.

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We v of the Americ goes b meat in in the rancher retailer

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May, 1

Your Meat Team

I grow it
(5,000,000 farmers and ranchers who grow meat animals)

I process it
(300,000 workers in 4,000 meat packing companies)

I sell it
(1,000,000 meat-men in retail stores)

FROM FARM TO HOME PLATE

This is the land of teamwork and team. Teams of work as well as of play. For it's pulling together at game or job that makes the American Way.

We cheer for champion teams at sport. Place and team-building teams in war. Let's look at a team that fills the Home Plate—Farmer to Packer to Store.

The Farmer plays a vital part. In this meat-producing crop. He raises cattle, lambs and hogs—Farmer to Packer to Store.

That pipe is pigs and steers are close. Till they reach the Packer's door. He changes them into "meat" meat—Farmer to Packer to Store.

Lean meat, but not lean, on the meat parade. (You see him each week, once or more.) The retail meat-man who sells you meat—Farmer to Packer to Store.

This team serves the soil as it furnishes food. A food that we cannot ignore. From ranches and farms, it brings nourishing meat—Farmer to Packer to Store.

—By a member of the Team

MEAT SERVES EVERYBODY
The people "MEAT" the Nation

AMERICAN MEAT SUPPLY TEAM CAN TAKE PRIDE IN THESE FACTS

The vigor, productivity and healthy outlook of Americans come from a diet built around meat. The well, America's most precious physical asset, is conserved and rebuilt by more emphasis on livestock farming.

Meat animals convert into human food products that would otherwise go to waste—grasses from ranges and pastures, sugar beet pulp and many others.

ON THE TEAM

Not only the people pictured above, but many others are important members of the Meat Team—the transportation people who keep meat animals rolling into the market places and meat rolling out to the far corners of the country... the stockyard people, the public markets, who keep "open house" for the farmer's animals, and the commission men who sell them promptly and to the highest bidder... the wholesalers, sausage makers, meat canners, saloonmen and others who make it possible for your store to have a wide variety of meat any time you shop.

First advertisement in the series of ads the American Meat Institute will run. These full color page ads will run in the Saturday Evening Post and Life magazine and similar ones in daily newspapers.

24

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

lay the groundwork in educating the youth and older people as to the value of the livestock industry to the national economy. Should the film be a success, it will undoubtedly be followed by others which will give the American public a comprehensive understanding of the important problems confronting the industry. The picture will be prepared by a reliable motion picture firm which has indicated it is willing to provide the greatest possible service at the least possible expense in the interest of the industry.

Press Relations Better

Alan Rogers pointed out that it was interesting to note that during the past year, and since the Public Relations Committee has gone into action, there has been a notable improvement in the nation's press and monthly publications. He indicated that, as the committee was

able to increase its activity in providing the press with the facts and reliable information concerning the industry, fewer and fewer writers would attempt to present misleading stories regarding the business. He predicted that the interesting story the livestock industry has to give out regarding its operations, problems and economic value will soon become wanted material on editorial desks throughout the country.

The full Public Relations Committee of the American National will meet in Sheridan, Wyo., on June 7 according to Mr. Rogers. "It is hoped that it will be possible for our group to review our motion picture film at that time and lay the groundwork for additional committee activity," he said. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Calling the Vet

(Continued from Page 7)

also tell the stockman frankly about those ailments which the stockman himself can diagnose and the remedies he can apply, and teach him how to be his own doctor in such cases. Out in remote areas it is not simply a case of calling a veterinarian whenever something goes wrong. The stockman may have to rely on his ingenuity and do the doctoring. Sometimes it is impossible to get a veterinarian. Again it may be that the cost would be too great.

The stockman should know about the ailments that he himself can adequately diagnose and treat, and the veterinarian could be his best teacher, for he would not lose thereby. He would instead thus show the stockman just when to call on him and when not to. (Sometimes stockmen think they know the answer and go ahead and treat when expert services are available and needed. This sort of thing would be discouraged.) The relationship between client and veterinarian would be improved and confidence would be promoted. The result we believe would benefit both the stockman and the veterinarian.

'Out With the Facts'

ONE PUBLIC RELATIONS GROUP meets another public relations group. They find their aims identical. They want the public to know more about their business and what the industry means to the people.

We were invited to attend a preview of the public relations program of the American Meat Institute. This program goes beyond the simple advertising of meat into the significance of all factors in the meat industry—the farmer and rancher, the meat packer and the meat retailer.

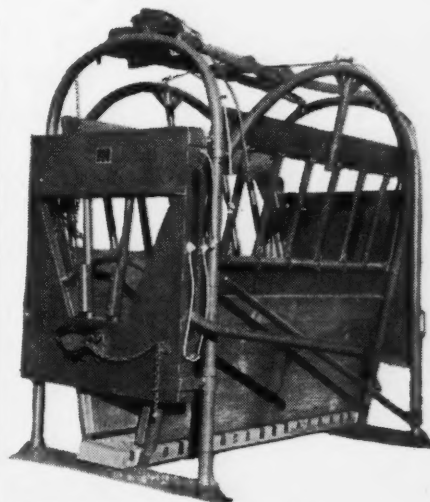
Observing this preview were members of the American National Live Stock Association public relations committee. They found, as in their own program, that the Institute's campaign begins with education within the in-

dustry. It will endeavor to build a better appreciation of the 5,000,000 farmers and ranchers who grow meat animals, the packer organization composed of 300,000 workers in 4,000 meat packing plants and the 1,000,000 meat men in retail stores who are really the salesmen for the producers and processors.

The program will be built around advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post and Life magazine and in daily newspaper and commercial announcements on the Fred Waring show, sponsored on the NBC network each Thursday by the Institute. In addition, there will be posters for use by agricultural organizations, meat packing companies participating in the program and retail stores. A film is being made for showing to livestock producer groups, retail meetings, packing plant employees and in schools and other groups. There will be booklets written for producers, packer employees and retailers.

Now let us explain what the National Public Relations Committee program is. It has been following three defined lines of procedure: (1) A campaign among the stockmen who are members of state associations with the objectives of increasing membership in state and national associations and informing members as to the need for public relations work. (2) A campaign in the cattle producing states to build better understanding with the businessmen who share the stockmen's prosperity and adversity. the sportsmen, the conservationist and their fellow citizens within the particular states. (3) A national campaign to build friends throughout the entire country. Many releases have been issued by the committee, a clip sheet goes out once a month and a number of booklets have been published as well as a popular "speakers' kit" on facts about the industry. A movie about grass, steers and meat is in the making.

In the packers' and the cattlemen's public relations programs it is the purpose to show the public what the livestock and meat industry has to offer and to stress the meaning of free enter-



TECO Cattle Squeeze

Write for Information

Distributed by
Stone Livestock Supply Co.

Denver, Colorado

Thompson & Gill, Inc.

Madera, Calif.



NEW IMPROVED
Self-propelled
SAW

WITH FORWARD and REVERSE GEAR
Propels itself forward and reverse—no push, no pull. Falls trees, backs logs, clears hillside, uneven land.

ATTACHMENTS available: cultivator, planter, leveling plow, mower, rake, sawback table, bulldozer, riding sulky, trailer, power take-off. 5.1 to 25 hp. For details, prices, write Dept. X (Dealers and Agents wanted)

Combination Saw and Tractor Co., Austin, Texas

prise. These are indeed programs that everyone, from rancher and farmer to the man at the retail counter and consumer, can support to the benefit of all the people.

* * *

We have seen the preview of the American Meat Institute's program; we have been given an explanation and preview of a film that the National Restaurant Association is to show to the public; we have often been there when our stockmen's public relations committee met and we have heard members of that committee discuss the script for a movie which it will soon release. It is our conclusion that all these activities represent the democratic way of "out with the facts" and let that be the criterion on which the public may form an understanding.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION GROWS FAST

THE Mississippi Cattlemen's Association, organized in 1946 by 200 beef cattle producers and breeders at State College, Miss., now includes 700 to 900 active cattle producer members as well as a considerable group of associate members from related enterprises such as oil mills, banks, stock yards, etc. Membership dues for active members are \$3 per year; for associate memberships, \$10 a year.

In broad outline, the purpose of the association is to promote the beef cattle industry in order to bring it into needed balance with cotton, the major source of farm income in that area.

Agriculture in the South is making far-reaching shifts, trending to less land planted to cotton and row crops with more emphasis on pasture and broadcast crops which fit sound soil conservation practices. Proof of the shift is indicated by statistics which show each year a larger segment of total farm income in this state being derived from livestock and livestock products. Cattlemen believe that at least 40 to 50 per cent of total farm income in Mississippi should be derived from livestock, and the program of the Cattlemen's Association is predicated on objectives which will tend to bring this about. Among aims and purposes are the following:

1. Broadened pasture-forage-feed programs to yield more beef on each land unit used.
2. Improvement of beef herds.
3. Improved livestock marketing.
4. Contagious diseases — parasites — farm sanitation.
5. Meat promotion.
6. Sanitary regulations.
7. Cooperation with agricultural agencies.
8. State and national livestock legislation.

Cattle production is a relatively new enterprise for many people in the section, and leaders in the cattle industry



Officers of the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association elected at the third annual convention are Harold Council, Greenville, and A. B. Freeman, Walls, first vice-presidents; Paul F. Newell, State College, secretary-treasurer; Walter Swoope, Columbus, president; P. F. Simpson, Flora, first vice-president, and M. P. Moore, Senatobia, first vice-president.

there realize that much educational work must be done in order to broaden the base for cattle production. The cattlemen's association makes it a point to work closely with those organizations already in the field that are conducting educational programs to improve conditions under which cattle are profitably produced. These include the Land Grant College with its research, extension and instructional divisions, Soil Conservation Service, livestock sanitary board officials, the various breed and livestock associations and the livestock press.

The association's officers include a president, four first vice-presidents, and six area vice-presidents (one selected for each of the livestock show areas). In addition, each county is eligible to select a county director and, from other cattlemen over the state, leaders are selected as directors-at-large in order to give broad representation in the association to all sections of the state. The association is working directly on a number of problems at this time, all designed to improve the over-all opportunities for cattle production.

At the recent convention, the association recognized the excellent work

being done by Mississippi State College and pointed out for legislative consideration the great importance of expanding facilities for the animal husbandry department so that animal husbandry students may be better trained to take their places on livestock farms in the state.

The resolutions pointed out the serious hazard to both human and animal health of brucellosis in cattle; they urged the livestock sanitary board to broaden its programs of control, and requested the legislature to support these programs with the necessary finances.

The association went on record as requesting a weights and measure law and the licensing of weighers at all livestock markets in this area. They pointed out, too, the need of a system of brand registrations and a brand law which would help protect cattlemen from thieving losses.

Another item adopted included the further expansion of the building program for the Mississippi State Fair in order to give farm youth and livestock breeders and producers better facilities at which to display their animals as a



Speakers' table at the banquet of the third annual Mississippi Cattlemen's Association convention. (l. to r.) L. I. Jones, extension director, Mississippi State College; C. D. Maddox, West, Miss.; Percy Simpson, Flora, Miss.; F. D. Barlow, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Dr. T. K. Jones, BAI Inspector, Jackson, Miss.; Ransom Aldrich (toastmaster), president, Mississippi Farm Bureau, Michigan City, Miss.; Charles S. Whittington, past president, Mississippi Cattlemen's Association, Greenwood, Miss.; Mrs. F. W. Farley, Sr., Memphis, Tenn.; F. W. Farley, Sr., editor The Stockman, Memphis, Tenn.; Harold Council, Greenville, Miss.; E. C. Simmons, Hattiesburg, Miss.

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part of progressive educational livestock programs.

The association is responsible for much favorable legislation already enacted which is conducive to the improvement of livestock conditions. Some has to do with the improvement of sanitary regulations and livestock marketing programs. The organization has worked for some time to broaden animal husbandry facilities at the state college, and progress has been made. The association has been credited with initiating the building program at the Mississippi State Fair and with much of the development of our current system of livestock shows. Committees of the association, working with extension and research workers, have developed some comprehensive plans for newer systems of cattle production based on practically year-round pasture supply.

"The possibilities in the production of an all year-round supply of feed for cattle on a pasture basis are drawing a great deal of favorable attention, not only from our own cattlemen who are utilizing these methods but also from cattlemen in other states where the problem of getting cattle through the winter because of severe weather hazards has become more and more complex," says Secretary Paul Newell; and "investments in our lands by out-of-state cattlemen are very definitely on the increase."

The cattlemen's association publishes a quarterly news letter which goes to all members of the association.

Officers of the three-year-old association, which voted at its convention to become the newest affiliate with the American National Live Stock Association, are: Walter A. Swoope, Columbus, president; P. F. Simpson, Flora; A. B. Freeman, Walls; Harold Council, Greenville; M. P. Moore, Senatobia, vice-presidents; and Paul F. Newell of State College, secretary.

O'MAHONEY CITES HOOVER REPORT LAND PROBLEMS

SENATOR JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY (Wyo.) in a telegram to Russell Thorp, secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, points out some of the problems involved in the Hoover commission's recommendations:

"In my opinion, and I have so advised President Truman, Hoover commission recommendation transferring Bureau of Land Management to Department of Agriculture is in conflict with basic purpose of executive department reorganization, which is to combine in the same department bureaus dealing with same basic functions.

"This recommendation would separate land and water resources and thereby seriously retard western development. Nation now needs more than ever 'an improved policy for the conservation, development and administration of its natural resources.' As I stated in opening the Interior committee hearings on Jan. 31, this means that water, land and mineral problems should all be handled

by same department. Hoover report leaves minerals and water with Interior and by transferring public lands to Agriculture makes impossible the formation of co-ordinated program for the development of any one of the three resources.

"It would be much more sensible to transfer Forest Service to the Interior, as recommended in minority report, than to follow Hoover majority report. Water development, forest and range service and mineral development are all parts of the natural resources problem. Hoover report deals only with organizational structure of executive departments and bureaus, completely overlooking, so far as Interior is concerned, the policies to be administered. Hoover report would place building construction services, like hospitals and public buildings, in Interior. These services obviously have

nothing to do with natural resources development. I was encouraged to find that Secretary Forrester, like Secretary Acheson, recognized this essential necessity of combining all government functions dealing with natural resources in Interior department and object particularly to transfer of Bureau of Land Management to Agriculture.

"It is my plan to ask Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to review Hoover reports on Interior and natural resources, with a view of making such representations to the President as seem desirable.

UNSEASONABLE WAGE DROP

Farm wage rates were a little lower on April 1 than on the first of the year. Normally wages strengthen moderately as farm work season gets under way.



for
QUICK GAINS
and
TOP FINISH
3 PROTEINS IN ONE

1-LINSEED...for Condition
2-COTTONSEED...for Energy
3-SOYBEAN...for Economy

40% PROTEIN

for Carload Price Delivered Your Station
Write, Wire or Phone NIXON & CO. at OMAHA



NIXON & COMPANY
SIOUX CITY, IOWA OMAHA, NEBRASKA

WATERSHED VALUES

(Continued from Page 10)

helps retard runoff and gives the water a better chance to soak into the ground.

BUT most directly concerned of all in this watershed protection is the individual range user himself. In most cases his livelihood depends on the continued productivity of his ranch and range. The dependence of the typical ranch upon water stored in mountain snows a hundred or two hundred miles away has been written and dramatized, "lawed" over and fought over, until it is practically cradle stuff to most westerners. All unsung has been the equally typical ranch which has no mountains from which to draw its bounty, which must live entirely within its own means so to speak. And even the rancher who does irrigate his meadows and hay lands with water from the distant peaks will realize, upon brief reflection, that for every acre so benefited he uses a hundred whose only water comes from the sky directly above them.

Most of these lower lying lands receive comparatively little moisture. On extensive areas this moisture never reaches a seaward channel when it does flow, but disappears in a desert "sink," or is dissipated in a dry wash or shallow lakebed, unless put to use on a ranch. The fact that the water received in a particular place may service only one ranch makes it no less valuable than if it had joined the snows of a mountain system whose waters irrigate vast projects. Rather it is likely to be more valuable to the isolated rancher,

who may have no alternative feed sources, than to the project rancher, who probably has many alternatives. In other words, a watershed doesn't have to shed its water off to some distant place in order to be worth taking care of.

Because their surface waters are scarce, many states long since have placed their ground waters under strict regulation. Others are coming to this now, and probably all western states will do so before many more years. There is a belated but growing realization of the elemental fact that ground waters can only be recharged and perpetuated from surface precipitation. Here the watershed becomes valuable for the water that it doesn't shed, but that soaks into the ground and percolates down to replenish the underground supplies which keep springs flowing and wells full. The large areas of range lands whose surface runoff waters seem to go nowhere in particular probably have greater importance in this function than is commonly recognized.

HERE again the individual range user is the person most vitally concerned. He is most concerned because the stability of ground water levels in his area is likely to depend much more upon the effects of land use practices on the general range area around him than upon the treatment accorded the relatively small and relatively distant areas usually thought of as the impor-

tant watersheds. He is most concerned because often he may be the sole user of the area controlling the stability of one or more springs or wells on his set-up.

So far as distant projects, power plants and cities are concerned, these low-rainfall range lands make relatively little contribution to watershed values in the usual sense. That is, their contribution to total discharge of major streams is relatively small. In the Columbia Basin, for example, measurements show that roughly 80 per cent of total stream flow originates on only 15 percent of the area—that 15 percent comprising the high mountain lands of generally recognized high watershed value. Nevertheless, even here the importance of the lower lands to the overall watershed potential is re-emphasized each winter when cold weather tends to lock the mountain waters in place. Relatively small as they are, the earlier-flowing waters of the lower lands serve to alleviate critical power shortages at downstream sites before the higher snows begin to melt.

This simple fact carries an implicit warning for the range user. The large urban populations and industrial developments which create the demand that makes water shortages critical hold the balance of power in competition for the limited water resource. They hold the power to buy out and retire all competing uses, as was done by the urban community of Los Angeles in the case of agricultural production on the Owens Valley watershed. They have the power to vote regulations into effect on the public lands. In the final analy-



No child of distant mountain snows, Crooked River Ranch, near Prineville, draws its life blood from the adjacent rolling plateau lands of Oregon's High Desert. Crooked River Grazing District.

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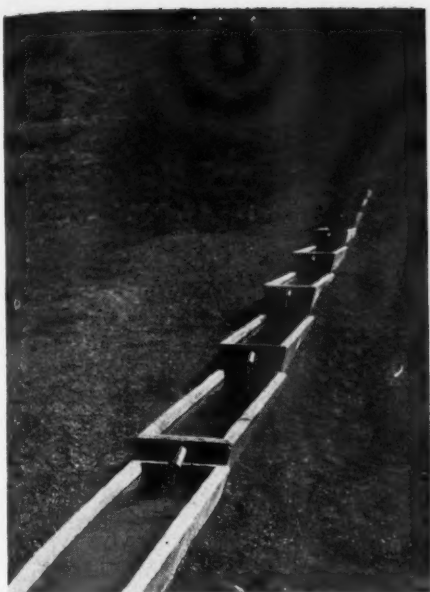
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A good spring is neither an accident nor an orphan. It flows from definite parentage, without which it cannot survive. Owyhee Grazing District, Idaho.

sis they have the power to tell the individual land owner how to use his land—either indirectly, as through the cash inducements offered on a national scale in recent years for observance of approved land use practices, or by more direct means.

MANY rapidly growing urban populations have been forced to look and plan far ahead in providing for their water needs. These plans often have taken the form of gaining control of the watersheds concerned. The city thereupon becomes the absentee landlord, the range user the none-too-welcome tenant. In some cases the grazing of domestic stock has been restricted in favor of big game animals, or of recreation, or has been excluded entirely for sanitary reasons, whether soundly or not.

That such long range thinking about watershed values and uses is no isolated phenomenon was convincingly demonstrated in general public reaction to the stockmen's recent proposal to buy certain of the public grazing lands. In fact this reaction left no room to doubt that the public range user already is generally regarded as a tenant upon lands owned by the national community. At the same time it demonstrated a public determination to retain public control of the range for the sake of its values other than grazing.

Through this and other expressions the absent landlord—the general public—is beginning to exercise some of the prerogatives of that position. The viewpoint of the landlord here, as ever, is guided by the effects upon his own immediate field of interest. The city dependent upon a watershed will demand water above all other products of that land. If recreation is a key demand,

recreation values will be placed ahead of other values, etc.

The range user therefore has double reason to make best possible use of the water resources in his realm, through optimum use of the vegetation which influences them. First, because such use is money in the bank to him. Second, in order to avoid eventual compulsion toward such use whose restrictive action might actually reduce efficiency, and which would certainly be distasteful and onerous to some degree.


By the same token, other elements of the population interested in proper watershed management will do well to study thoroughly the ultimate effects of any use they may make of their balance of power. To remove all livestock from the public range lands in favor of wildlife production as is sometimes proposed would result in disastrous livestock production losses and consequent price increases, with no sound expectation of gain in soil conservation, flood control, water sanitation, recreation values or otherwise. To vote exclusion of livestock from present grazing areas desired for recreational purposes in most cases would reduce our food supply proportionately, without any real conservation gains. The price is too high to be afforded on a large scale. To retire any primary production use in favor of a secondary use must always be a dubious move in a process

likely to be reversed as population pressure upon the productive capacity of our land increases.

All elements stand to profit from a fuller recognition of watershed values on vast acreages of lands not commonly thought of as watersheds. The summer motorist who thoughtlessly flips a burning match or cigarette onto the range highway shoulder and burns off from 100 to 100,000 acres of grass and browse is a more serious enemy of the common cause than is the stockman who overgrazes an area. And in all fairness it must be said that the stockman in this case has proved much more cooperative in mending his ways than has the motorist.

TO summarize, there are important watershed values on vast acreages of lands outside those usually spoken of as watersheds. The range livestockman is the chief user of these lands and, as such, the most direct beneficiary of proper conservation of their watershed values. Downstream water users and the public at large also have a stake in these lands that entitles them to an active interest in how the lands are treated. It behooves us all to pull together toward an enlightened program of balanced multiple use of these lands. Such a program can be accomplished with very little change in the present dependent livestock industry.

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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

WE HAVE SOME FINE LETTERS FROM READERS THIS MONTH, SO WE'LL LET YOU LOOK THROUGH THEIR RANCH HOUSE WINDOWS FOR A CHANGE. FOR EVERYONE, THE SNOW IS GONE; THE LAND IS GREEN AGAIN; WE ARE READY FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Here at this Ranch House, we are caught up in the spring rush of gardening, weeding, checking irrigation lines and so on, before the devastating summer heat slows us down to our usual midsummer's slower tempo. We live too close to the desert to have the gentle, misty summers of the coastal plains only a few miles to the west of us.

* * *

It looks now as though we'll have plenty of water to keep the place green and fresh all summer. I don't suppose that, actually, that makes much difference in temperature. But it seems so.

As a matter of fact, our wells and the "house spring" held up all of last summer but, since those of so many of our neighbors did not, I irrigated so sparingly that I did little more than just keep things alive. By fall the lawns were brown, the flower borders almost

empty, the shrubbery dim and faded. I hope we won't have to do that again! Maybe the summer wasn't much hotter than usual, but it seemed so.

Supper on the barbecue table on a fresh green lawn, under a plump-leaved locust, even *cum* mosquitoes, seems a cooler and more restful meal than the same food served on a bit of parched grass under a curled-leaf, drouth-parched tree. . . . Funny, but it's true.

* * *

It seems to me that our first two letters this month exemplify spring. The bad times are over; the snow is gone; the land is green again. The spring calves begin to arrive, and the rancher is ready for another year. And in some ranch houses, a new little cowboy (or a CowBelle)—God bless them—comes to carry the family's hopes for the future into all the years ahead.

At Home on the Range

In order to give room to our Ranch House letters this month, we will have to cut this column down to a bare reminder that we hope you remembered to send us your favorite meat recipe. If not, do so now. We've decided that any recipe received before the end of May will be included in the contest, and will be eligible for the \$5 prize. Haven't had as many recipes come in as we'd hoped for. Perhaps that has been because the spring is such a busy time, and you've just put off getting yours sent in. If so, we hope you'll find time to do so before our next issue goes to press. And we do mean YOU!

* * *

The recipe this month comes from "a constant reader of the American Cattle Producer" who is not a ranch wife, but who is secretary to Rilea W. Doe of the Safeway Company, a good customer of the rancher, anyhow. Miss McQuesten writes that this recipe was given to her by a native Danish housewife.

DANISH CABBAGE ROLLS

By Edna McQuesten, Berkeley 3, Calif.

Wash large cabbage leaves and bring to boil. Drain and allow to cool. Fill with individual portions of the following mixture:

- 1 lb. ground round steak
- 1 egg

½ cup dry bread crumbs, grated

1 grated onion

Salt and pepper to taste

Milk enough to moisten

Fold cabbage leaf around each portion and tie securely with thread. Boil 5 minutes in a small amount of salted water.

* * *

Try these with potato pancakes, green peas, a plate piled high with "garden sass"—green onions, tiny radishes, young leaves of lettuce, too small to have bleached and "headed"—and the first of this spring's sour cherry pies. Delicious!

* * *

And so . . . Good Eating . . . and Good Evening.—D. M.

If the farmer gave away the tobacco for a 20-cent pack of cigarettes, it would still cost 17.6 cents.



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Ranchhouse Letters

MY DEAR MRS. McDONALD:

When I returned home yesterday from a trip to El Paso, I was pleasantly surprised to find your friendly letter and the check. I am so glad and rather proud that the idea could be used. (NOTE: An incident mentioned in Mrs. Tileston's letter to this column a few months ago was expanded into a little article that sold to the "Life in these United States" department of Reader's Digest, where it will appear in this month's issue.)

. . . During the eight days we were gone, our two feet of snow here at the ranch practically vanished, and it is beginning to look as green as New Mexico. It hardly seems possible! The spring calves are beginning to come, and we are ready for another year.

I was interested in the Wyoming Cook Book, especially its index, because a Las Cruces friend had just said Sunday that she planned to make some sort of index for her own use of the many recipes collected and exchanged with friends, and those in her own cook book. I shall write her about the Wyoming idea, and maybe I can send her the book. It sounds very attractive. Thanking you for the check, and with best wishes, etc.—MARY McCULLOUGH TILESTON, Mesa View Ranch, Craig, Colo.

* * *

The following excerpts from a letter from Elizabeth Johnson (Mrs. Edward W. Johnson) of the S S Ranch, La-Grange, Wyo., is the first of the "big snow" experience letters we've published. (We'd like some more!)

Sunday morning, Jan. 2, was quite a usual bright morning. About noon, I noticed the first snowflakes. I had not realized until about 4 how the storm was building up. The wind was blowing so hard, and it was cold—12 below. Monday was about the same, though it warmed up a little bit. Tuesday was worse. We had commenced to worry about the stock. Wednesday was an awful day. The sun shone but the wind was blowing, if possible, harder than ever.

Ed went out in the meadows to the cattle several times, but it was impossible to do anything at all. We began to feel pretty low, and the radio reports were more and more discouraging. We were beginning to realize the full fury of the storm. But, even then, we thought that it would only be a matter of a clear day or two and everything would be fine—the roads would open, the trains would run, etc. How wrong we were!

Planes began to fly over on Thursday, and more on Friday. A hay plane came over Friday night, but we weren't in need of assistance.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Drifts there was level that We had we were 1 and Ed ha pecting a wanted m decided to and took lunch, etc on the str how high of every p was to be the paper Our thi when I ha in town. were imp that I wa The baby course, he but we w We ha weeks, an clear up I migh our imm County) were s ELIZABET DEAR ED My fri ters, gav It was th assure yo am here beginning Walters Malheur which I is a pictu Robertso tion emb ver han Mrs. Jo pin.) M ber. Th nual me Associat 1948.— tario, O (Mrs. had rec said, in the rest May, 19

Drifts were unbelievably high, and there was about a foot of snow on the level that hadn't piled up yet.

We hadn't lost any of our stock, so we were mighty fortunate; but my aunt and Ed had another worry. We were expecting a little stranger soon, and Ed wanted me to fly to Cheyenne. I finally decided to. A neighbor rancher met me and took me to their town home for lunch, etc. The drifts in the town and on the streets were . . . oh, I don't know how high! Storm stories were the talk of every person I met, and about all that was to be heard on the radio or read in the papers, too.

Our third little son arrived on Jan. 26, when I had become very tired of my stay in town. As it turned out, the highways were impassable so much of the time that I was lucky to have been there . . . The baby and I are home now. (Of course, he was to have been a Cowbelle, but we wouldn't trade for one now.)

We had almost no mail for three weeks, and were reading Christmas mail clear up until the end of January.

I might add that the stock losses in our immediate area (southeast Goshen County) were not heavy, though there were some of course. Sincerely,
ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

DEAR EDITORS:

My friend, Mrs. J. (Chrissie) Walters, gave me the February PRODUCER. It was the first one I had seen, and I can assure you I enjoyed it so much that I am herewith entering my subscription beginning with the May issue. (Mrs. Walters is publicity chairman of the Malheur CowBelles Association, of which I am president.) Also enclosed is a picture of me presenting Mrs. Mary Robertson of Vale with our organization emblem, which is a little solid sil-



ver hand-made cowbell. (Editor's note: Mrs. Johnson is the designer of the pin.) Mrs. Robertson is our oldest member. The picture was taken at the annual meeting of the Malheur Livestock Association and CowBelles, Nov. 19-20, 1948.—Mrs. LUCY FAHY JOHNSON, Ontario, Ore.

(Mrs. Johnson also sent on a letter she had received from Mrs. Walters. This said, in part: "President Win Scott and the rest of the Malheur Livestock Asso-

ciation members are planning an all-day gathering over in Jordan Valley before our state convention in Pendleton May 16-18. Hope it's a real rally and we can all go. I also hope all of our Malheur CowBelles can meet at Pendleton. . . . Don't you enjoy 'our' section in the PRODUCER? I think 'Ladies' Choice' is a perfect selection for a name.")

DEAR EDITOR:

For those of us who have long contemplated spending a winter vacation in Florida, the 1950 American National convention is being looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation. Inasmuch as it is such a long distance and there are so many interesting things to do and see, may I presume to make a few suggestions . . . that have occurred to me while doing the dishes?

For instance, if the convention were to extend over four or five days, having meetings only until noon, then there could be planned excursions—fishing cruises, sightseeing, visiting some of the Brahma ranches. I am sure information would be appreciated on what kind of fishing will be available and also what kind of tackle is best to use—and this would undoubtedly tempt the fishing enthusiasts among the livestock men.

Also, how about a suggestion as to the weight of clothing to take and whether galoshes would be needed? What kind of boots and coats? Wool slacks for cruises? This would save the ladies a lot of worry and excess luggage.

There are usually notable radio artists in Florida about that season of the year (January) and (that type of) entertainment might be different and enjoyable.—Mrs. JESSE W. CONOVER, secretary, Utah CowBelles, Ferron, Utah.

COWBELLE NOTES

IDAHO

When the Idaho Cattlemen's Association held its 35th annual convention, Apr. 11-12, at Boise, the feminine contingent merited a separate page in the program. Following a tea given for them on the opening day, the CowBelles gathered for their own meeting on the second day under the chairmanship of Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis, who was later re-elected president of the group. Other re-elected officers are Mrs. Amos Eckert of Boise, vice-president; Emilene Nettleton of Nampa, secretary-treasurer.

More than 150 women took part in the proceedings.

NEW MEXICO

Ladies who attended the 35th annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association at Albuquerque the end of March weren't forgotten. In addition to the regular convention activities

open to them, they were tendered a special tea at the Alvarado Hotel.

COLORADO

Western Slope CowBelle officers are arranging for ladies attending the Colorado Cattlemen's Association convention in Grand Junction July 20-23 a tea and dinner. President of the group is Mrs. Thomas Currier of Grand Junction and secretary is Mrs. Cecil McCoy of Whitewater.

OREGON

There were quite a few ladies of the auxiliary group present at Prineville when the Central Oregon Stock Growers Association convened April 9. A tea and style show were held for their enjoyment.

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Carl Carver of Delano, Calif., publicity chairman of the Kern County CowBelles, in submitting a report of meat cooking demonstrations recently held before the group, writes: "It is heartening to see the increased news in the PRODUCER about the CowBelles. In our particular branch the membership has reached 105 in eight months' time, with as many as 60 members attending the monthly luncheons—which is pretty good, we think."

The demonstrations mentioned were features of the first Kern County Food Institute sponsored by the CowBelles at Bakersfield, Apr. 11. Miss Edalene Stohr, home economist of the National Livestock and Meat Board, was there to demonstrate economical beef cookery. Although this was intended primarily for the city housewives who do not have to use all the cuts on a beef carcass, as a ranch woman does, the CowBelles who attended also learned a good many valuable new techniques from Miss Stohr's efficient and interesting presentation.

Miss Terese Bodensteiner showed a color film illustrating the processes of freezing meats, fruits and vegetables and talked on packaging and freezing. Mrs. Walker Rankin, chairman of the CowBelles' public relations committee, prepared some Sukayaki steak, a Hawaiian dish employing the less tender cuts of beef which brought enthusiastic praise when tasted.

On April 12 the same program was presented at Shafter and on the following day at Ridgecrest. All who attended these meetings felt that they are worth continuing as an annual feature; they are convinced, says the report, that there is "a definite need of that sort of activity and that the CowBelles organization is in an excellent position to further it."

It is in this field that the CowBelles believe they can best contribute to the welfare of the industry at present. The Kern County ladies feel that the proper approach is to prove to housewives that they can reduce their meat bills and still provide good meals with maximum nourishment through the choosing and cooking of the cheaper cuts and know-

ing the principles, methods and seasoning for utilization of these cuts. There will be five of these cooking classes in April. The programs, demonstrating the cooking, choosing and freezing of beef are to be continued as annual events co-sponsored by the CowBelles and the Evening High Schools of the county. The CowBelles consider this good public relations work for the CowBelles and an educational service to the public.

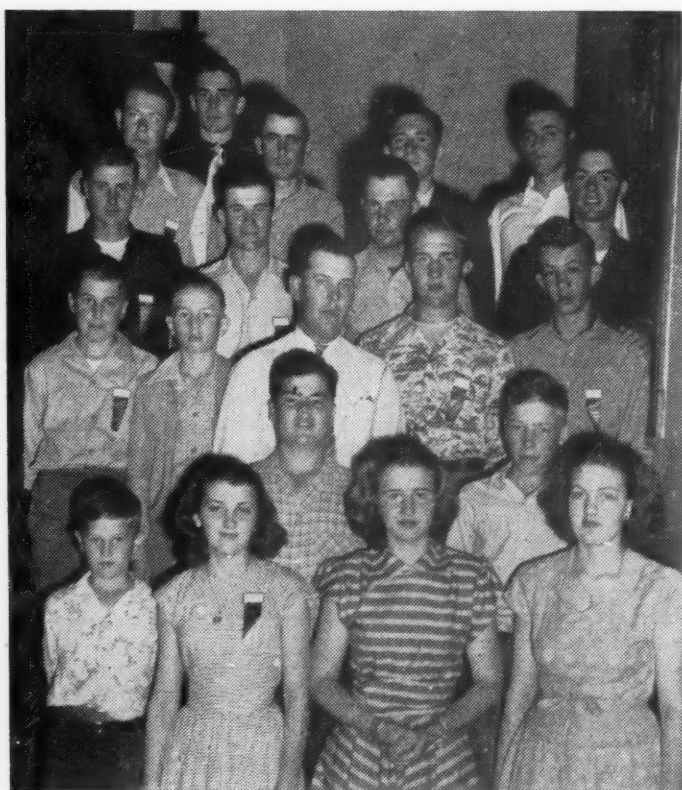
The CowBelles are also sponsoring a beef recipe contest over the air and in the press during April. Recipes gathered will be put in a cook book composed en-

AN INVESTMENT

One of the good arguments for membership in the American National Live Stock Association is this, quoted from a letter from Alan Rogers, chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the American National:

"This morning I received two checks on claims filed by Charles E. Blaine and Sons (traffic managers for the American National Live Stock Association). One of them was for \$8.53 and the other was for \$244.12. This last mentioned covered one shipment of less than 400 calves. Blaine collected for me more than 50¢ a head."

Look what your membership in the American National can do for you. It is an investment on which you receive returns, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly. It is not a contribution.



South Dakota's juniors, pictured during last year's convention in Hot Springs.

tirely of beef cookery, under an all-California program. At a meeting of the state public relations committees of the C.C.A. with Alan Rogers, chairman of the National committee, Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Snedden laid the proposed plan before the men for consideration. Up to that time, it had been purely a Kern County endeavor; but it was decided there to let other county associations of the state participate. Money from sale of the books will be used for public relations work by the association itself and by the CowBelles, working together. Mrs. Helen Carver writes: "We have been working on our cook book for about two months. We read in the last issue of the PRODUCER that the Wyoming CowBelles are also issuing one. We hope they will not feel that we are copying . . . Kern County ladies have found in this work an outlet for their creative talents, as well as a source of fun. We have had to have general luncheon meetings every month, by popular demand, and many of the women travel over 100 miles, round trip, to attend."

All Kern County C.C.A. members and their families are to be guests of the CowBelles at a barbecue and picnic at Hub Russell's ranch near Maricopa on May 1. This is planned as an annual affair, to be held in a different section in the county each year. There will be games for the kids—young and old. Mrs. Juan Reyes is in charge of arrangements.

The CowBelles' insignie, also used on their letterheads, was designed by Mrs. Russ Carver and will be made up into pins formed of leather rosettes with miniature cowbells attached.

Aims of the group are: (1) To get better acquainted with the men and women of the industry; (2) To assist the cattlemen's association by stimulating membership, sociability and interest; (3) To promote better relations among cattle raisers, packers, butchers and the general public by being ready to give facts without controversy; (4) To keep better informed on pending legislation and vote for the best interest of the industry; (5) To stimulate more demand for beef by educating housewives to wiser buying.

The Forest Report

By Lynn H. Douglas

THE chief of the Forest Service, in his annual report for 1948, discussing the Barrett Committee's six proposals, quoted the secretary of agriculture as follows: "And he agreed that consideration would be given to economic conditions affecting the livestock men's operations, the local communities and tax structures, when reductions in numbers of livestock on the national forests are made."

One has only to read about the controversies over permit reductions to know that this policy has not been wholeheartedly carried out and is not now being followed, particularly in Colorado and Wyoming. Permit reductions are being made with little or no consideration of the economic needs of the livestock operators, of local communities and of tax structures. Overgrazing or fancied overgrazing is the only consideration in most instances.

Writing further about the Barrett Committee recommendations that greater appropriations be obtained for range improvements, the following statement is made in the chief's report: "The report also recommended a vigorous and greatly extended program of range improvements, with encouragement to permittees to participate. It suggested, in effect, that the Forest Service request larger appropriations for this work. This invitation the Forest Service will be very glad to accept."

Please note that only additional appropriations are mentioned . . . Not a word about spending a portion of the general funds of the Forest Service for range improvements. The Forest Service's last appropriations include about \$25,000,000 for "protection and management" of the national forests. But was one penny of this used for range improvements which today could do more for soil and forage conservation than anything the Forest Service does? In some 30 years, no general funds have been devoted to this acute need. To obtain "larger appropriations" or adequate appropriations for range work is almost impossible. Witness the paltry \$162,500 which the 80th Congress appropriated for this purpose in the face of the \$100,000,000 need. If the Forest Service does not use some of its general funds for range improvements the outlook is almost hopeless. Unless the Hoover report results in a shakeup of government departments and bureaus, the same wasteful operations that consume the appropriations will continue.

The chief's report proceeds to discuss range improvements as follows: "In many instances livestock numbers have had to be curtailed because facilities such as drift fences were inadequate to prevent damage to the range. There are other situations where developments

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such as water tanks would have made more range available to local stock growers sorely in need of summer forage to balance their ranching units . . . Funds for range-development works, other than some recent appropriations for artificial revegetation, have been meager since the days of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Not only has this curtailed progress in getting the ranges in shape for efficient use, but many earlier improvements are rapidly approaching a bad state of repair and will need replacement at an early date . . .

The above quotation is one of the frankest statements made about the need for range improvements. Perhaps it presages a change in attitude and greater effort to use money for this purpose. The need is emphasized but figures are not used, as are those for improvements already constructed. The need is \$100,000,000 in round numbers. That would be \$1.25 per acre on the basis of 80,000,000 acres. Is \$1.25 per acre too much to invest for real conservation of soil and watersheds?

"The Forest Service had expected to step up its wildlife development and improvement work in the national forests to the pre-war level. Congress, however, did not appropriate the \$162,813 requested for this work for the fiscal year 1948. In commenting on this elimination of specific funds for wildlife management, the House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations said: 'It is not the purpose of the committee to eliminate the functions relating to wildlife resources. It believes, however, that the function can be cared for out of other general items.'"

The last sentence is significant. It would apply to other activities and especially to range improvements. Money badly needed for soil, water, forage and timber conservation was used for setting up a separate division in the Washington office of the Forest Service called "wildlife management." Before that, the activity was a part of the range management division. The states control the management of wildlife on the national forests, and since this is a range matter it should be handled by the same branch that handles the livestock grazing. It is so handled in most of the regional offices. About the same time as this separate section was set up in the Washington office, another one was established called "personnel management." When a division is thus set up it means a high-salaried man in charge and few or many subchiefs, secretaries and clerks. This is where some of the general funds go that could be devoted to range improvements. A "watershed management" division was set up in the Washington office and some of the regional offices. Watershed management is purely a matter of range management, fire control and timber management. In the obsession to create new divisions, this one was established to cut across the work of the other divisions mentioned, causing du-

(Concluded on Page 35)

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BRAHMAN BULLS

It is significant that many of the winners of championships in Brahman shows were either sired by or trace back to our "CRESCENT V" herd of Brahman cattle.

FOR QUALITY BRAHMAN CATTLE BUY YOUR STOCK FROM

SARTWELLE BROTHERS

CANMORE RANCH - PALACIOS, TEXAS
OR 4905 CALHOUN ROAD - HOUSTON, TEXAS

Ship To JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

HOUSES AT 10 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FT. WORTH, TEX.
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SALES

**MAY 16
GREELEY**

SERVICEABLE AGE
27th Sale of . . . BULLS

Graded by Howard Linger
Sunset Sale Pavilion — 1 p.m.
NORTHERN COLORADO HEREFORD BREEDERS

**May
26
So. Dak.**

7th Annual SPRING SALE • • • **REGISTERED HEREFORDS**
At the Ranch • • • 125 2-yr.-old Bulls
• • • 100 Bred Heifers, 2 and 3 yrs.
Range Bulls in Range Condition for the Rangemen
Write for Catalog
SUTTON BROTHERS, AGAR, SOUTH DAKOTA

**May
24
Brookings
S. D.**

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SHORTHORN SALE
at South Dakota State College
BROOKINGS, S. D., TUESDAY, MAY 24
40 Grand young herd bulls of the modern Shorthorn beef type and 20 richly bred females in the annual spring sale sponsored by the South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association. For a copy of the sale catalog address a request to
John F. White, Secretary, Box 199, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

**May
28
Nebraska**

Blanchard Polled Herefords
ALLIANCE, NEB.—MAY 28TH
1947 Calves—Ready for Service
Selling 50 Bulls
They are the same breeding and the same uniformly high quality that has brought buyers to the Blanchard ranches from every section of the country.
Earl G. Blanchard, Oshkosh, Neb.

**June
13
Wyoming**

BEAR CLAW RANCH, DAYTON, WYOMING
JUNE 13 — 12 O'CLOCK
HEREFORDS
60 Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers
Write for Catalog **Bear Claw Ranch, Dayton, Wyo.**
R. E. Leone, Sale Manager

**JUNE
14
WYOMING**

RICE Polled Herefords
Sell June 14, Sheridan, Wyo.
15 HERD BULL PROSPECTS
35 BRED FEMALES
Write for Catalog: **JOHN E. RICE, Sheridan, Wyo.**

INLAND EMPIRE ANGUS ASSN. HOLDS YEARLY GET-TOGETHER

Results of the recent election of officers of the Inland Empire Aberdeen-Angus Association: Paul Slusser of Pullman, Wash., president; Don Lenhard, vice-president (both are re-elections), and C. W. Hickman of the University of Idaho, secretary. The elections took place during the association's annual banquet in Spokane, where Ralph McFarland of Naples, Ida., donated a heifer to be sold for the benefit of the junior livestock show's building fund.

1949 POLLED SHORTHORN SHOW AND SALE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Polled Shorthorn breeders are laying plans for their ninth annual Congress which, in keeping with a custom of holding this official show and sale of the breed in a different place each year, will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., starting May 2. Last year, at Kansas City, Mo., a new high record average for a Polled Shorthorn Congress was set on 76 head at \$650 (on 23 bulls the average was \$740; on 53 females, \$611.) This year, prize money amounting to more than \$2,250 will be divided among the win-

ners. Dr. A. E. Darlow, head of the animal husbandry department at Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, will judge the show. The sale will be held on May 3, and will be preceded by a dinner meeting at hotel headquarters.

MIDWEST HEREFORD SALE

The mid-April sale of the Midwest Hereford Association at Holyoke, Colo., resulted in a \$469 average on 63 Herefords which sold for a total of \$29,580. Top bull brought \$1,750; top female, \$920. In all, 44 bulls were sold for an average price of \$517 and 19 females for a \$359 average.

MONTANA HEREFORD MEN ELECT

A. E. Sheldon, Hobson, Mont., has been elected president of the Montana Hereford Association at the annual meeting in Bozeman. Other officers are: Claude Windecker of Ennis, vice-president, and A. E. Boswell of Billings, secretary-treasurer (re-election). The retiring president is Archie Parkes of Vaughn.

ANGUS AVERAGE UP

In this year's first 100 public auction sales of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, 6,161 bulls and females have brought an average of \$636.41 per head. In the 1948 fiscal years, 13,663 head sold in 209 auctions averaged \$533.62.

Proud of Cowmen

(The following letter from Ralph W. Selkirk of Corona del Mar, Calif., is considered particularly worthy of publication because it is so keenly illustrative of the philosophy of the stockman and because the observations are so pertinent. Mr. Selkirk was for many years a prominent Montana rancher and active member of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.—Ed.)

I lived for nearly 40 years up in the mountains at Fishtail west of Red Lodge and I never realized during that time how free we were. It was generally considered wrong and against the law to kill a man and most of the neighbors disapproved of stealing, for during the 40 years on the ranch we never locked a door. Outside of that we did about as we pleased; but here in California it's as bad as Russia is supposed to be.

There is a commission, a board, a nosey official to regulate everything you do, think or feel. You can't drive a nail without consulting someone who will be only too glad to tell you the exact size, shape and kind you can use and the style of hammer that is lawful, the number of strokes to use and the time of day you can do it.

In this little seacoast town the small dwellings on 30-foot lots pay more taxes per year than we were taxed on everything we owned in Montana.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Everyone kicks, but the old pioneering spirit is gone and the protests are not very strong. No one wants to get out and do anything for himself, if it is possible for the government to do it instead. You may have heard, as I believe the news did leak out, that we had some snow out here in places where it never fell before. The next morning, before it had melted and the citrus growers had a chance to learn how bad they were hurt, the papers were filled with their squawks for a 10-year moratorium on taxes, government interest, free loans, etc.

I have been very proud at times when meat has been high to deny the accusations of some that ranchers were being subsidized and to explain that during a time when many were seeking subsidies the stockmen preferred to stand on their own feet and actually had to resist a government desire to impose a subsidy.

I guess the above just about simmers down to the fact that I think our stockmen are about the aces in the deck but it won't be too long before Harry and his boys have a loop around them too and will be drawing it tighter year by year.

The moral is, I suppose, that a cowman should never move to town—and especially one out of cow country.—RALPH W. SELKIRK.

No Depression, Says Solon

THERE is no depression just around the corner. On the contrary, all indications point to a continued high level of prosperity for several years to come." With those words, Senator Jos. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming recently opened a radio broadcast from Washington, where he was addressing the National Retail Furniture Association. "If we desire to stop the spread of Communism," he proceeded, "our most important first step is to make certain that a depression shall not occur. Capitalism, to protect itself (against economic chaos), must prevent another depression." He then pointed out that "a depression here would render utterly fruitless everything that we have done abroad during and after the war in the defense of freedom and for the establishment of peace."

The senator believes a depression is not in sight because, although the appropriations are to be cut somewhat, aid to Europe will continue and in turn continue a maintained demand for American-made goods; billions of dollars (15) will be spent for national defense; construction throughout the country is at a high level, as is the civilian economy. Also continuing good employment and wages are continuing to create a market for goods and services produced by the nation.

Turning from the short-range picture, as he termed it, the speaker declared, "We must think of the long-range outlook and of the sort of world in which we want to live when peace has been

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

30 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—12-14 Months
Blood Lines — Choice Anxiety, Supreme Mischief Sires on Prince Domino dams
JOHN H. CUYKENDALL, CUYKENDALL HEREFORD RANCH, ROGGEN, COLO.

SERVICEABLE HEREFORD BULLS

Large Group to Select From

Charles Rudolph, Caldwell, Ida. No Saturday Business Phone 0188R4

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

We have 10 registered Hereford Bulls that will soon be two years old, and 26 Heifers the same age, for sale; also the crop of heifers coming one year old. Write for prices and breeding, or see the cattle.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

restored, when people once more are able to go about the ordinary and normal activities of living, when it will no longer be necessary for us to spend billions to maintain armament, billions for the occupation of foreign lands, billions for international co-operation, billions for the payment of the interest on the national debt."

"War inflation resulted from the fact that we were producing goods and services for destructive purposes and paying for them not with other goods but with government IOU's. The government was buying up almost 50 per cent of all the goods and services that were produced and hurling them into the bottomless pit of war. To do this we incurred the greatest debt in history—more than 252 billions. It is a mortgage on all the future production of the United States. The very existence of this debt is the fact which should compel us to organize all of our forces now that we may maintain a civilian economy of high-level production and employment when the peace comes."

The avoidance of another depression, Senator O'Mahoney feels, is based not on the purchasing power of the wealthy, but of the masses. ("If they lose their jobs, business loses its market and prosperity goes out the window.") He stated that the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a mass market is "the fear that the government in doing so will threaten the freedom of business," but "the people" can stay in "the driver's seat." He believes it is inevitable that the government will continue to be big, and bigger, business. "We are trying to make it (government) more efficient because science, invention and industry have made business bigger than it ever was before."

Employers and employees of the na-

tion are "engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, the regulation of which was committed by the Constitution to the Congress. That is the reason—and the only reason—the government has been expanding. It had to expand or else the regulation of the economy of the people would have been abandoned by their elected representatives into the hands of the private managers of the private corporations which carry on so tremendous a segment of all the business, trade and commerce of the United States and of the whole world." As a prelude to the second World War, said the senator, government in Europe surrendered the control of that economy to the managers of the world cartels who failed to prevent depression and let in the dictators to take over the cartels and the governments.

In solving the problem, said Senator O'Mahoney, "the one thing needed is to make certain that neither Big Business nor Big Government shall have the arbitrary power to tell the people what to do."

FOREST REPORT (From Page 33)

And so the need for adopting the Hoover report seems apparent in order to save money for real conservation of natural resources. Many departments and bureaus are more to be condemned than the Forest Service. The latter is more efficient than most federal bureaus, but in the great spending spree since 1930 weaknesses have been inflicted on even the most efficient agencies.

The first significant fall in U. S. farm land values since the 1930's is reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



Serving the cattlemen of the Northwest. During 1948, I sold a total of \$4,902,355.00 worth of registered and top-quality breeding and fat stock for leading breeders and associations in the eight Northwest states.

May I Serve You in 1949?

NORMAN G. WARSINSKE

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Billings, Montana

Riding

- Builds character in children.
- Resourcefulness and physical strength in teen agers.
- Health and vigor in maturity.
- Send for our book, **A TENDER-FOOT LEARNS TO RIDE.**
- Write today—only **25c.**

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Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary
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NOCONAS
made on the old Chisholm Trail

In NOCONA cowboy boot making is a traditional art handed down through generations. Here in the world's most modern boot factory overlooking the site of the Chisholm Trail, NOCONA BOOTS are being made to faithfully serve old friends and new friends. See your dealer and TRY ON a pair of NOCONAS. Made in Nocona, Texas, by the Nocona Boot Company. (Enid Justin, Pres.)

NEW MAPLE SYRUP
Quarts, \$2.50 each - Half Gallons, \$4.00
Gallons, \$7.50
Postpaid to Your Address
FOUR SPRINGS FARM
Danville, Vermont

If the farmer gave away the wool for a \$50 suit, it would still cost you \$44.30.

36

Mitchell Optimistic About Foot-and-Mouth

A STATEMENT by Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. M. chairman of the advisory committee in foot-and-mouth disease matters who recently returned from Mexico said that everywhere he went he found the "entire organization is geared to a high pitch of accomplishment and efficiency." He said that in the past three months Mexico has produced each month from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 doses of vaccine.

PRODUCER readers have noted that recently the vaccination process was stepped up from an injection every six months to one every four. That was decided upon after an outbreak occurred in animals already vaccinated. Mr. Mitchell says about the outbreak that it is possible that human factors were involved and conceivable that this lot of vaccine might not have been as effective as it should have been.

First vaccinations (it is the plan to vaccinate all animals at least twice) are now taking place in and around Mexico City, he writes, with officials there expressing appreciation of the program and every willingness to co-operate. "We found two vaccinating crews working on 700 to 800 oxen and gentle cattle all led by men or women and crowded into the large square in front of the old church. Quite a number of soldiers were there helping to direct operations but the people seemed to be co-operating in every possible way. We answered numerous questions from people who were alarmed that their oxen might die or become sick as a result of the vaccination, as this is their planting season."

He checked on the research program and said that everything that can be done is being done to determine facts needed in the vaccination program.

The only shortage of equipment he noted was in light trucks, which are on order and expected to be supplied.

Mr. Mitchell visits Mexico frequently as an observer for the advisory committee. On his most recent trip he noted that "the collaboration that prevails between Mexican and American divisions from top administrative offices down to the field personnel is better than I have ever seen it."

He said that he "really feels there is a chance of carrying the disease eradication campaign through to a successful conclusion."

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISASTER LOAN LAW

The O'Mahoney-Hunt disaster loan law became effective Apr. 16. The Farmers Home Administration will be responsible for carrying out the program. In the designated disaster areas, the stockman or farmer who has suffered damage as a result of disaster is eligible for a loan if he can't get one from commercial sources. He can get a loan

for purchase of feed, seed, fertilizer, livestock, equipment, repairs and for operating expenses, and level and clearing necessary as result of the disaster.

Interest rate will be 3 per cent on unpaid principal. Repayment period runs up to 20 years; \$12,000 is limit.

WORLD'S LIVESTOCK NUMBERS INCREASE

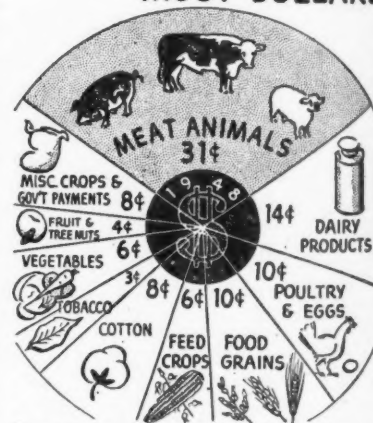
NEARLY all European countries had more cattle at the start of 1949 than in 1948. In fact they are at record levels for the world. Estimate is 761,000,000 head, about 10,000,000 more than the estimates of a year earlier. Increases occurred in all continents except North America and Africa.

Canada's numbers are down 693,000 to 8,251,000 head; Mexico 514,000 to an even 13,000,000. No late figures are given for Argentina which stood at 41,268,000 in 1947. Brazil increased slightly to 46,250,000 head.

World hog numbers are also substantially higher—up 6 per cent over last year—but are still below the 1936-40 pre-war average. World hog numbers now total 260,900,000 head.

We don't have any figures on Russian numbers, but their propaganda says that cattle increased 23 per cent over 1948, pigs 63 per cent, sheep and goats 22 per cent and horses 10 per cent.

MEAT ANIMALS GIVE FARMERS MOST DOLLARS



Source of data, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Almost one-third of the American farmer's total cash income in 1948 came from the sale of meat animals, according to a chart prepared by the American Meat Institute from government figures just available.

The value of meat animals was more than 9½ billion dollars. Total cash receipts from all crops, including government payments, approached 31½ billion dollars.

From their cash income, farmers and ranchers paid out large amounts for stock, feed, labor and other operating costs.

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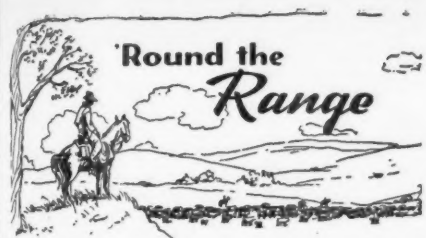
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STUDIES disclosed by the Michigan State College have this to report on the "life expectancy" of a dairy cow: (1) It is necessary to replace 21 to 28 per cent of the milking herd annually; (2) 56 per cent of animals in cow-testing associations were under 5 years of age; (3) average productive life of a cow is 3 to 5 years. At Pennsylvania State College it is found that the dairy cow has grown 2 inches longer in the past 10 years and will grow another 2 inches in the next decade.

THE attorney general of New Mexico has ruled that motor vehicles used to haul livestock from places other than points of production to market are subject to the state's mileage tax.

A \$10,000 herd sire owned by Happyholme Farms, Lodi, Calif., has succumbed to a self-inflicted diet of barbed wire, which pierced his stomach and liver. A post mortem examination disclosed the unhappy truth about Crown Majesty's appetite.

HERE are conclusions of refrigeration experts on man's attempt to make rain: (1) Not enough precipitation is produced to be economically significant; (2) very little rain produced unless there was natural rain within 30 miles; (3) no rain produced unless there was natural rain falling within 40 to 60 miles.

HOW to Build a Home-made Wood Stave Silo is explained in a new extension circular, No. 529, just issued by Oregon State College. This is the answer to numerous requests for an economical

structure to store grass silage, and copies are available at county extension offices or direct from the college at Corvallis. The booklet includes a table intended to assist farmers in planning silos to meet individual needs.

LIVESTOCK and livestock feed shipments were exempted from a 4 per cent interim increase on intrastate rail freight rates authorized Apr. 1 by the Wyoming Public Service Commission. (The new rates on most other commodities were approved to bring them in line with intrastate rates recently authorized by the ICC.) The exemption followed a request by Secretary Russell Thorp of the Wyoming Stock Growers that the consideration be given to livestock losses sustained by the state's cattle industry during the winter, and also to the downward trend in the livestock market.

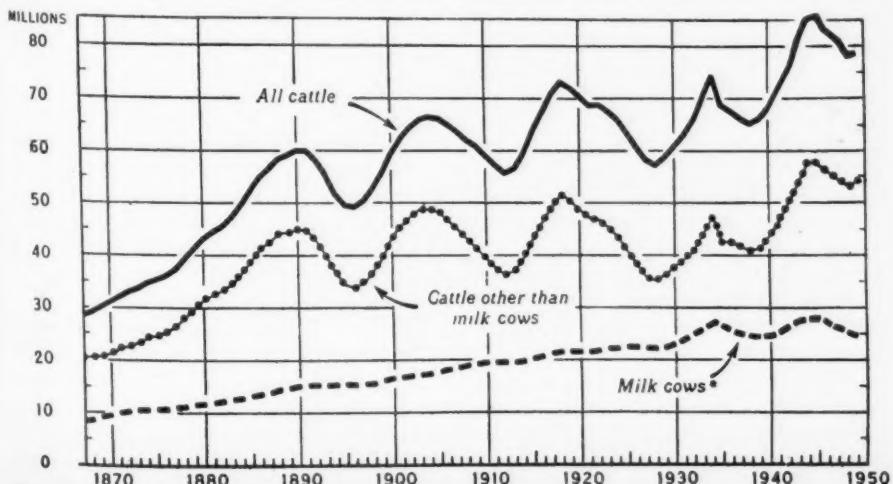
CO-ORDINATED with a release of an award-winning film made by Union Pacific is a booklet on safety, "Look, Listen and Live," available at the Public Relations Department, Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge St., Omaha 2, Neb. Its humor and pathos makes one realize that one's uncertain life might be saved for a while at the price of a few minutes reflection on the danger of crossings.



If the farmer gave away his milk, it would cost consumers 12 cents delivered to the door.

By writing the American Polled Hereford Association, 1110 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo. interested persons can get a little color-picture booklet showing some recent winners of the breed. There are also some interesting statistics on Polled registrations.

All Cattle: Number on Farms, United States, Jan. 1, 1867-1949



May, 1949

FEED Fresh ROLLED GRAIN

* IMPROVE DIGESTIBILITY
* ELIMINATE WASTE
* CUT FEED COST

Farnam GRAIN ROLLER
"FARM-SIZE"
ROLLS-CRACKS-CRUSHES
ALL SMALL GRAINS

AVOIDS DUSTING!

Cut your feed bill up to 50%! Improve feeding results! Every bushel of rolled feed produces more growth, more meat, more milk. Animals prefer coarser, dust-free, easily digested rolled grains, and eat it more readily. Rolling eliminates waste and digestive disorders due to dusting... requires less power, less labor, less time. With a low cost Farnam "Farm Size" Grain Roller you can roll grain as you need it and feed it fresh rolled, full of nutritive value.

10-DAY Free Trial Offer!

Try the Farnam "Farm Size" Grain Roller at our risk! Write for descriptive literature and details of our 10 DAY "Free Trial" offer.

FARNAM Equipment Co.
DEPT. 603 OMAHA 3, NEBR.

\$4.75 TATTOO MARKER

EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES - 25¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid.

CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.

NECK CHAINS

1. Case hardened chain.
2. Solid bronze number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners
4. Priced reasonable.

EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

FREE CATALOG

Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

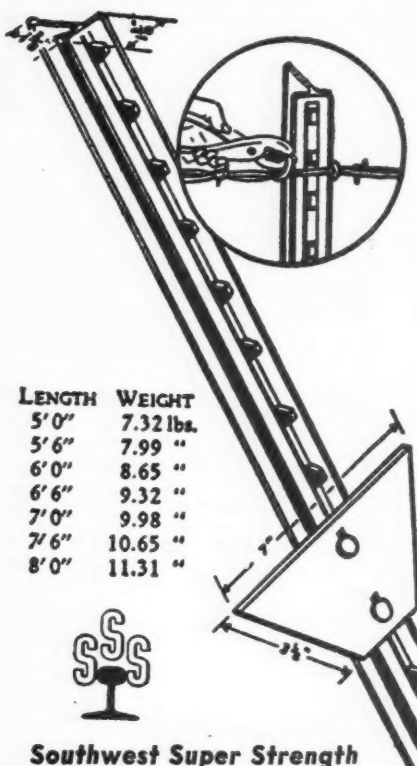
Registered HEREFORDS FOR SALE

HERD BULL PROSPECTS
YEARLING RANGE BULLS
YEARLING HEIFERS
COWS WITH CALVES

The kind of cattle you need in your breed.

A. B. Hardin SAVAGETON, WYO.

Super Strength Studded T STEEL FENCE POSTS



LENGTH	WEIGHT
5'0"	7.32 lbs.
5'6"	7.99 "
6'0"	8.65 "
6'6"	9.32 "
7'0"	9.98 "
7'6"	10.65 "
8'0"	11.31 "

Southwest Super Strength studded-T fence posts

• Made from Rail Steel • Tough and Dependable • Easy to Drive • Long Lasting • Furnished With Galvanized Wire Fasteners.

Immediate Delivery—Any Quantity
PLAY SAFE ORDER NOW

Anything in Steel

Write, Wire or Call

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OXO Sizable HEREFORDS

We're breeding 'em for size, bone, scale and milking ability. Beau Donald-Panama bloodlines. Plan a vacation trip and see us.

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Posada Boots are worn by all Rodeo Champions and Movie Stars

Thirty-two Years Experience
Prices Beyond Competition

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The Outlook

The government's outlook on agriculture (this is the second look at the situation this year) follows:

Demand for farm products is likely to continue strong through 1949 but at a somewhat lower level than in 1948.

Prices received and cash receipts may average about 10 per cent below 1948.

Production costs are likely to be slightly smaller than in 1948.

Net income will be down more than cash receipts but this will be offset by lower rural living costs.

* * *

Retail prices have changed little. Consumer prices hit a peak last September; had declined less than 3 per cent by February. The drop was almost entirely in lower prices for food.

The tremendous demand for most types of consumer goods seems to be slackening. Backlog demands that carried over from the war have largely disappeared. Recently savings by consumers have increased. It all adds up to the likelihood of further declines in industrial production, prices and consumer incomes.

This would mean a weaker demand for farm products than in 1948. Prospects indicate that agricultural production again will be large unless we have a drouth. Carryover from 1948 is the biggest since the end of the war. Weaker demand and large supplies may mean some further declines in prices of farm products.

A sharp, overall decline is not expected, however. Support prices will be near last year's levels for the basic crops. Livestock prices already have dropped substantially and are now more in line with usual relationships with consumer income.

Foreign takings of U. S. farm products probably will continue large.

(The BAE explains that this is their conclusion, barring unexpected changes in the international situation or in business and consumer anticipations.)

Spraying for Sagebrush In South Great Plains

A HALF MILLION acres of sagebrush range in the southern Great Plains will be sprayed this month, says D. A. Savage, superintendent of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla.

From a summary from him, quote:

Effective treatment of sand sagebrush and wise grazing doubles returns from the land; 60 per cent eradication results from close cutting in June of two successive years and keeping livestock off from June to fall of those

years; chemical control is cheaper, faster and more effective than mechanical. Many range weeds and 80 per cent of sagebrush can be inexpensively killed with one proper application of 2,4-D.

Rate of application per acre: three-fourths pound pure 2,4D (acid equivalent) in form of ester in 3 gallons of diesel oil or in 4 gallons of water and 1 gallon diesel oil; or 1 pound pure 2,4-D (acid equivalent) in form of amine or sodium salt in 4 gallons of water and 1 gallon of diesel oil; adding a detergent, such as drefit, at rate of one 11-ounce package per 100 gallons increases effectiveness of amine and sodium salts.

Use a mechanical agitator to emulsify all oil-water solutions for airplane or ground sprayers. Use return-flow or other effective agitation in the plane.

Spray only during May.

Planes should fly crosswing in flights not more than 45 feet apart of one and a half times the boom width. Planes with long booms or roto-sprays are preferred. Ground sprayers should operate crosswind at intervals no wider than the boom.

Final kill of sagebrush and other perennials cannot be determined until 13 months after spraying.

2,4-D is not harmful to man, animals or pasture grass (except in seedling stage of some grasses). Don't spray if there is likelihood of rain within 8 to 12 hours. Use precaution to avoid damage to susceptible crops.

No treatment to date has given satisfactory control of shinnery oak.

Defer grazing during the summer on sprayed or mowed areas or practice extreme moderation in grazing to realize maximum benefit. Brush control followed by excessive grazing may result in serious wind erosion.

NEW

American National MEMBERS

ARIZONA: Fort Rock Livestock Co.; Raymond O. Mitchell; Mrs. G. C. Wheelwright.

CALIFORNIA: W. R. Chapman; Loren Miller; R. E. Richman; Ruth Brothers; Hans and Mary S. Starr; Kathryn M. and Martha H. Starr; Robert R. Works.

COLORADO: W. J. Kremers; Pete Moore; John L. Steele; James E. Stephens.

IDAHO: Chris Call.

KANSAS: John Cogswell; Roy E. Stewart.

LOUISIANA: Sylvan and Harry Friedman; R. B. Neblett.

MICHIGAN: Joe Harris.

MONTANA: Corette Ranch; Alvin A. Ellis; J. B. Harrison.

NEBRASKA: Walter M. Bassett; Oscar Bredthauer; O. J. Hadley; N. O. Hotz; Emil J. Murphy, Jr.; Jack Parsons.

NEW MEXICO: L. R. Hammond & Son; Fate McCauley; Donald Martin.

NEVADA: Charles D. Keough; Mack Land & Cattle Co.

NORTH DAKOTA: H. B. Mendenhall.

OREGON: Earl Abbott; J. L. Carter; Jay H. Dobbin; Gust Gekas; Gill Cattle Co.; John Grafton; H. H. Mack, Jr.; Virgil Piquet; Fred L. Pope; Lee Savell.

SOUTH DAKOTA: B. D. Bradfield; Royce R. Brown; Peter M. Cummings; Constantin Dietrich, Sr.; Joseph Dunn; E. Evenson; Sebastian Lockert; Eugene Lund; Albin Nordin; Harry Osterkamp; Roger Paine; M. A. Ricard; E. W. Richards.

TEXAS: James Bute III; Dale Nix; R. J. Nunley.

UTAH: Max P. Cowan; W. C. Foy.

WASHINGTON: P. R. Gladhart; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pfaffle; Roy R. Rednour; Royal E. Runkner.

F. Wallace Rothrock; Wm. Viebrock.

WYOMING: G. J. Forbes; Homer E. Hoffman.

MEXICO: Tom Reid.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Personal Mention

Lyman Brewster of Birney, Mont., well known to members of the American National, has been elected president of the Montana Livestock Commission and Livestock Sanitary Board. He is also a member of the Montana State College agricultural advisory council.

W. R. (Bud) Thurber is the new manager of the Bridwell Hereford Ranch near Wichita Falls, Tex., source of the famous Larry Domino Herefords. Mr. Thurber, a native of Arizona, is a former vice-president and general manager of the Sopori Ranch in that state.

Louis H. Rochford, resident manager of the Tejon Ranch at Bakersfield, Calif., since 1942, has been named president of the operating company, succeeding Brodie Hamilton, who recently passed away.

Alfred W. Carter: At his home in Honolulu, Hawaii. Mr. Carter, an active supporter of the American National, and a member for a number of years of the association's executive committee, was president of the Hawaii Meat Company and former manager of the Parker Ranch on the Islands.

Howard W. Moberly: Veteran livestock commission man on the Omaha market, after a brief illness. Mr. Moberly was 74.

The citizens' advisory council of the Forest Service has called for a coordinated attack by all agencies against California's 10,000,000 acres of brush, which covers one-tenth of the state. Meeting with Regional Forester Perry A. Thompson, the council recently took up in San Francisco the topic of range improvement through brush control, at the suggestion of John Guthrie of Porterville, past president of the California Cattlemen's Association.

Letters To The Editor (Cont. from Page 4)

the loss in production of meat this country is suffering through the inept administration of grazing lands by the Forest Service?

The reduction in cattle numbers quoted above amounts to 5,568,999 head. Suppose these cattle were all steers, and gained an average of 300 pounds per year and dressed out 55 per cent. Would we not be losing a total of 913,885,000 pounds of dressed meat?

Or suppose we are operating a breeding herd. We will deduct 5 per cent for bulls, leaving 5,290,550 cows, and consider that we get only a 75 per cent calf crop, or 3,967,912 calves which

should weigh at weaning time 400 pounds each or 1,587,165,000 pounds of calves on the hoof, which were NOT produced because the Forest Service has seen fit to reduce cattle numbers on the national forests more than 50 per cent. These potential calves would go as stockers at around 500 pounds each, then grazed on western wheat fields, blue stem and alfalfa until they reached around 900 pounds. Feeders would then take them over and they would be finished with untold millions of pounds of hay, grain and cottonseed meal, to 1,100 pounds and up. At 1,100 pounds, this potential beef will have become 2,487,880,824 pounds of dressed beef!

Incidentally the Forest Service, at the 1949 average fee for grazing cattle of 49 cents per head per month, will have lost \$32,745,720 in revenue. According to Mr. Jackman's figures, the reduction of 200,000,000 pounds of meat would, as I figure it, amount to a gain of only 36 pounds per animal per year. One could hardly afford to pay the present grazing fees of \$5.88 per year on that basis.

I do not mean to suggest that some cuts should not have been made for the protection of grazing lands. Perhaps many of them were necessary but a great number of arbitrary and unreasonable cuts have been made, including those on transfers. The people should understand that unreasonable restrictions on the production of beef increases the cost of the meat they buy.—Lloyd C. Lakin, Phoenix, Arizona.

SPRING—We have the earliest grass, I believe, we have ever had in this section of Wyoming. The nice weather the past month has certainly helped the cattle and sheep. Losses so far are running as high as 50 per cent.—Emory J. Kimball, Natrona County, Wyo.

WE KINDA THOUGHT SO TOO—The black cub on your cover for April isn't the first sign of spring but it's one of the cutest.—Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Denver.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER—Our weather changed to ideal spring. The poppies are out so that the desert is a pretty sight. If it stays warm the grass will really come.—Mrs. J. J. Lane, Jr., Cochise County, Ariz.

COLD WINTER—We have experienced an unusually cold winter for Arizona. Prospect for spring feed is not very good, as it quit raining after turning warm enough for feed to grow.—Wood Brothers, Gila County, Ariz.

FEED HIGH AND SCARCE—Lots of snow at this time in Lund. Feed is scarce and awfully high priced. Some loss in cattle; don't know what per cent at this time.—Carlyle Peacock, White Pine County, Nev.

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CALENDAR

May 7—Livestock Feeders' Day, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
 May 16-18—Convention, Oregon Cattlemen's Assn., Pendleton.
 May 20-21—Convention, Washington Cattlemen's Assn., Colville.
 May 26-28—Montana Stockgrowers Assn. convention, Missoula.
 June 2-4—58th annual convention, South Dakota Stock Growers, Sturgis.
 June 7-9—Wyoming Stock Growers' convention, Sheridan.
 June 9-10—Midsummer convention, Florida Cattlemen's Assn., Cocoa.
 June 9-11—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Assn., Minot.
 June 9-11—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Alliance.
 July 20-23—Colorado Cattlemen's convention, Grand Junction.
 July 26-30—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Frontier Days.
 Oct. 8-15—National Aberdeen-Angus Show, Dallas, Tex.
 Oct. 27-28—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
 JAN. 5-7, 1950—53RD ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, MIAMI, FLORIDA.
 Jan. 13-21—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)			
	March	1948	January-March	1948
Calves	619	566	1,579	1,663
Hogs	4,315	3,574	13,772	12,543
Sheep	949	1,175	3,230	3,731
Cattle	1,102	987	3,222	3,276

Letter from Skull Creek

Dear Editor:

The spring work is in full swing over here on Skull Creek. The rest of the crew are doing the usual ranch work but I have been hauling poles down from the hills to build a new horse corral and to repair the small bridges over the irrigation ditches. When I build a horse corral I really build one. I want it at least 7 feet high with good heavy poles, and I want a large snubbing post in the center that will stay there awhile, and I don't like a corral so big around that a 35-foot rope won't reach the snubbing post.

You remember that idea of mine to have Hazel teach the cook some of those new songs like Red river valley to play on his guitar so we wouldn't have to listen to those doleful ballads of his'n. Well it didn't work out quite right. A few nights ago we were all invited over to the women's quarters to spend the evening. When Hazel suggested we sing a few songs at the organ she started right in on some of those same old ballads which she had learned from the cook. One verse went like this, I think you know it: They say there'll be a great round-up where cow boys like dogies will stand to be cut by the riders of Heaven who are posted and know every brand. Seems that Hazel is writing down all of those old songs. Says they are more like the old West than the new ones they have now a days. Mollie was the hostess of the evening and she certainly understands how to make ever one feel at home. They were both dressed up in some of those new things they bought in Denver and were really pretty. We had a swell time with our wives that

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In Thousands of Pounds)			
	Apr. 1 1949	Mar. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1948	Apr. 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	114,592	126,432	131,752	177,916
Cured Beef	13,237	13,693	12,502	9,987
Total Pork	580,985	611,123	661,399	514,663
Lamb, Mutton	14,663	19,571	14,890	16,287
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	159,659	179,628	129,028	160,157
Total Poultry	108,677	131,496	205,745	215,689

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Apr. 19, '49	Apr. 16, '48
Steers—Choice	\$24.25-28.50	\$29.00-32.00
Steers—Good	23.50-26.00	26.00-30.00
Steers—Medium	22.00-24.25	23.50-26.75
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	26.00-29.00	26.00-29.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	23.00-27.00	24.00-28.00
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	22.50-27.00	25.50-27.50
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	18.00-23.00	23.50-26.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	18.00-18.75	21.50-22.50
Lams—Gd.-Ch. (shn.)	26.00-27.00	25.25-26.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch. (wool)	12.50-14.00	12.00-13.00

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)	Apr. 22, '49	Apr. 20, '48
Beef Steers—Ch.		\$40.00-42.00	\$50.50-52.50
Beef Steers—Gd.		39.00-41.00	49.50-51.50
Beef Steers—Cm.		37.00-38.50	
Cows—Commercial		34.00-36.00	42.00-43.00
Veal—Choice		41.00-44.00	46.00-50.00
Veal—Good		35.00-40.00	38.00-46.00
Lams—Choice		51.00-56.00	50.00-54.00
Lams—Good		50.00-55.00	50.00-53.00
Ewes—Commercial		22.00-23.00	23.00-25.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.		50.00-52.00	55.00-58.00

SCAB CONTROL WORKS

External parasite control was put to test last fall when two Shorthorn show calves infested with sarcoptic scab were found at the Kansas City market. Under the direction of Dr. Henry of the BA's Kansas City office, Ray L. Cuff of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, Bob Allen of the Schmidt-Allen Livestock Equipment Co., and Wm. Abildgaard of the Livestock Sprayer Manufacturing Co. the calves were treated with 1 per cent of BHC (benzene hexachloride) suspension containing 0.12 per cent gamma isomer applied with a Spray-Dip machine.

Six days after treatment the remaining 37 animals in the herd were treated and exposed barns, sheds and truck were sprayed. Final inspection after about a month showed the cattle free of scab.

USDA ON DDT

DDT should not be used for insect control on dairy cows, said entomologists of the USDA in late March, and the announcement created so much alarm that the department felt impelled to issue a statement that DDT is a very valuable insecticide and there is no evidence that its use in accordance with recommendations of the federal agencies has ever caused human sickness due to the DDT. It is not responsible for "X" disease of cattle. Studies show when used on dairy cattle a small amount of DDT may appear in the milk. "It is essential that proper precautions be taken to protect the milk supply." . . . "There is no justification for public alarm as to the safety of the milk supply from the standpoint of DDT contamination."

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